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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,842—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBE T, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th April.
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5794	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th April, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.
PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,419	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Ranevich	4,469	18th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Machinolich	6,043	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Hoves	5,460	12th June 1903
b SILESIA		5,159	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viâ Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	B. Cabal	4,351	30th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 29, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning viâ Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,393	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,214	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guigues, to sail on or about the 29th April, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.
S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.
FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st April, at 12 noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, and Busaire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.
FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th April at 10 a.m.
FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.
S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th April.
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 19th April.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 1 year	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.
BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th April 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2,655	Birch	30th April 1903
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Winiker	13th May 1903

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 13th April, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

A NEW DEPARTURE.
THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.
They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.
THE STOCK COMPRISES
DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.
Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.
The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.
WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. „ a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.
MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy and Asti Spumanti.
Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Beans, Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds and Italian Lemons, Rs. 1-8 per 100.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

THE
ANEROID BAROMETER
OR
WEATHER TELL-TALE.
APART from the necessity of every ship having to carry a Barometer under the conviction that the safety of a vessel may be promoted by a foreknowledge of the weather, who is there in India, Official or Merchant, who is not curious about the monsoon? The Governor of a Presidency, the Commissioner of a Division, the Collector of a District, the Forest Officer, &c., or the Merchant interested in the Agricultural Products of the Country are all more or less on the QUI VIVE for information as to meteorological changes for the good or otherwise of the Country, or for the safety or otherwise of speculation. This desire for information has developed a growing taste for instruments that will enable observers to foretell changes and which has also given a great impetus to the manufacture of that form of Barometer known as the ANEROID. As a simple weather indicator the ANEROID BAROMETER is, in many respects, superior to some of the varieties of Mercurial Barometer, while in its least expensive form its appearance is elegant and compact. The Aneroid has the advantage of being portable where the Mercurial Barometer is not. The Aneroid Barometer is admitted by the highest authorities to be fully equal to recording indications in such a manner as to enable observers to foretell weather, and there can be no doubt that it is an instrument which from the ingenuity displayed in its construction, and the accuracy of its indications, is entitled to the highest confidence from the public.
We have now a collection of ANEROID BAROMETERS in circular form neatly cased in oak, of designs which would ornament the wall of any Club, Library, Office or Home and be found useful.
FROM Rs. 15-8 TO Rs. 90.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
THE
COOLEST SPOT
IN BOMBAY.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS
TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.
served till 8-45 P.M.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS.
THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES
PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

WEDDING RECEPTIONS,
EVENING PARTIES,
PICNICS, DANCES, AT HOME, ETC., ETC.,
SUPPLIED WITH
ICES, CAKES,
AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY
MONGINI BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

I. O. R.

THE EASTERN STAR TENT, No. 224,

WILL HOLD

A QUADRILLE PARTY

IN THE

TOWN HALL,

ON FRIDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1903, AT 9 P. M.

Tickets, Non Members, Rs. 4 including 2 Ladies.
Members Rs. 3.

Members with no Ladies' Tickets, Rs. 2.

Non-members with no Ladies' Tickets, Rs. 3.

Tickets obtainable from any Member of the TENT, also the SECRETARY.

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU"

FROM

TOKIO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the above Steamer are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on MONDAY, the 13th instant, and requested TO TAKE immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS at VICTORIA DOCK, No. 10. The Steamer having arrived under GENERAL AVERAGE, CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS OF LADING and INVOICES to Messrs. LIMBITEER & Co., Average Adjusters, Apollo Street, and sign the Average Bond, and pay to them a deposit of two per cent. on the value of their goods before applying to the Undersigned for Delivery Orders. The Company's Surveyor, Mr. F. E. HARDCASTLE, will attend daily in the Shed. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No survey will be held on packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusun Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th April, 1903.

THE JAIN OARGH.

A GRAND MEETING of all JAINS will be held on FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 A. M., to consider what steps should be taken for INSULT OFFERED to JAINS by PALITANA DURBAR POLICE, &c.

સા. રતનચંદ ખીમચંદ મોતીચંદ,

i. e. RATONCHUND KHIMCHUND MOTICHUND.

18th April, 1903.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BURMA.

NOTICE.

WANTED

DRAFTSMEN, for permanent employment in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches (subject to one year of probation) on the following rates of salary :—

2nd Grade Draftsman	80	4	100 per mensem.
3rd Grade Draftsman	60	3	75 per mensem.

Age, Technical Education, Qualifications, and last salary, should all be fully stated, and copies forwarded of all certificates, with history of services.

Applications should be addressed to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Burma up till 1st June, 1903.

H. GROVES,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Burma.

Rangoon, April, 1903.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 119 OF 1903.

Re. JIVRAJ VRADHICHAND SUNTOKCHAND KHEMRAJ HIMATMAL JETAJI and SAKHTAVARMAL FOJMAL, all of Bombay Hindu Marwadi inhabitants, trading under the name of DHOLAJI RAKHWAJI, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed have been adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI and XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee, and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days file a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act—16th April, 1903.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,

(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

THE WIDOW of P. W. D. Officer living near Bath, wishes TO MEET with GIRL of ten or twelve to live in her Family, share Lessons and Classes with her daughter of twelve. Resident Governess, special care bestowed on delicate child. Terms inclusive. Highest references.

ADDRESS—Mrs. LAUGHLIN,
Kolhapur, S. M. C.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on FRIDAY, the 24th April, 1903, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th April to the 8th May, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1903.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road on FRIDAY, the 24th April, 1903, at 3-15 p. m., to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th April to the 8th May, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1903.

RE MOHAMED HAJI HABIB & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against or being indebted to the above Firm are required to send in their Claims or to pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Mr. CASSUM HABIB, at Cutlery Bazaar, one of the Trustees who are appointed under a Deed of Composition, dated 28th July, 1902, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the assets of the said Firm will be dealt with by the said Trustees having regard only to claims of which notice has been received, and proceedings will be taken for recovery of amounts due to the said firm.—Dated this fifth day of March, 1903.

SULEMAN SOMJI,
કાસમ હબીબ, દા૦ પોતે,
i.e., CASSUM HABIB,
અબુ સાલે મામદ,
i.e., ABOO SALEH MAHOMED,
હાસમ મામદ,
i.e., HASAM MAHOMED,
ગુલામ હુશેન ઇશમાયલ,
i.e., GOOLAM HOOSEIN ISMAIL.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been OPENED in the APOLLO BUNDER POST OFFICE to meet the Public Convenience. The Office will be open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Officer in charge, Bombay Sub-Division.

Bombay, 15th April, 1903.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY RESUMED CHARGE of the Company's Business in INDIA.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
General Manager.

Bombay, 17th April, 1903.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on cr. under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal town throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interests allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... "	15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... "	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months.....4	
" 6 Months.....4½	"
" 12 Months.....5	"
" 2 Years.....5½	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerk, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 per Bottle, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents : W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

REMOVAL.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, have REMOVED their Studio from 1st April, 1903, from Whiteaway Laidlaw Building to Sobhag Mahel, the first house on Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill. Please note the change of address.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Band of the 1st Sikhs P. F. F., a First Class BANDMASTER. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to BAND PRESIDENT, 1st Sikhs P. F. F., Kohat.

WANTED for MAURITIUS Chief MARINE ENGINEER Native or European, holding 1st or 2nd Class British Certificate. Six months engagement at £20 per month. Apply with certificate and testimonials to Box No. "437 A" Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 ; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—By Special Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR. Ready PHAETON and TONGA between WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. For Rates write to N. FRAMJI ARDESHIR & Co., Government Mail Contractors, Poona.

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES. WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind. Fresh Pastry. Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

NEW Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent double fly with bathroom complete 40 lbs. Catalogues Free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as he takes SQUIBB'S BRAN UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 2-4—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

CYCLES for SEPOYS, with Cushion Tyres complete with one year guarantee for FREE REPAIRS, at Rs. 98 only.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents : W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Horaby Row, Fort, Bombay.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

PAY a VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods, and Oilmanstores by every Mail at Fair Rates,

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FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSUM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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INDIGESTION.—BAD BREATH.—Kemp's PAPARIDINE (Rs. 2-0) cures this distressing complaint. It acts like a charm.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC., REPAIRERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS, &c.,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY.

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES OF NORTH BRITISH RUBBER TYRE COMPANY, LD.

No. 620

TYRE for 13-4 Channel Rs. 2-6 per foot.
Do. for 1 1½ " " 1-14 "

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NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

BY APPOINTMENT TO
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

The amount payable would be Rs.

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000 ;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

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AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, as Terms to be learnt on Application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE BONA-FIDE SALE of BOOKS will be resumed TO-DAY from Lot No. 2-2.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.

High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 252 of 1899.

Dhunavahoo, widow of Damoder Cullianjee.....Plaintiff
vs.
Lukhmidas Damoder and others.....Defendants.

By order of Mr. Chutturbhuj Hemraj, Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit under the decree in terms of two awards herein dated the 29th August, 1902, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, of which Shapurjee Jeewajee Batliwalla is the fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, stables and outhouses standing thereon, situate and being on the west side of Sleater Road, near Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,893 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the fazendar under No. 10, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by Sleater Road, on or towards the west by a vacant piece of land partly belonging to Lakhpura Kespura and partly to Vundravundas Jamnadas, on or towards the north by the property of Vundravundas Jamnadas, and on or towards the south by the property of Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, and which said bungalow, stable, outhouses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 105, now under D Ward No. 3712 (1) and Street No. 16.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tents (where the kit has been taken for sale), opposite the Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Dewjee Canjee and others, Treacher's glassware and crockery, best plated ware, sweet-toned ebonized grand cottage piano by Soundy, Singer's sewing machine on stand (very little used), Parian and bronze figures, Persian carpets, cooking stove, Hink's lamps, flower plants, etc., the property of W. MERRETT, Esq., late Presidency Postmaster, gone to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Building, opposite the Lukhmidas Mill, Ferguson Road, near the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Parel station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, ice box, ebonized cottage piano by Rose, almost new windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, cooking stove by Smith and Wellstood, &c., the property of Mrs. M. A. GUYLER.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, whits and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture such at tables, chairs, sofas, cupboards, almyra, hat and book stands, aressing, washband and writing tables, chest of drawers.
1 Hammond and 1 Granville typewriting machines.
5 ice boxes, 19 by 11 by 13 inches and 3 dozen mirrors.
11 cases 1,139 mounted decorative shields of different sizes.
1 large lot of new aluminium vessels belonging to and made by the Indian Aluminium Co. of Madras.
2 Hammond typewriters, foolscap size.
1 Yost typewriter, Insurance size.
1 Densmore typewriter, foolscap size.

AT 2 P. M.

1 "Columbia" gent's Dunlop tyre bicycle.
1 Royal Ormond lady's Dunlop tyre bicycle, almost new.
1 rubber-tyred open side brougham with grey Arab horse and harness, the property of a deceased gentleman.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria (almost new).
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the P. and O. Co.'s Office and Messrs. Rose & Co., the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, best plated-ware, crockery and glassware, English ice box, military saddle, Singer's hand sewing machine, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, Hink's lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, etc., the property of Sergt-Major E. A. BEILEY, proceeded to England and others.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF AN UNDIVIDED ONE-FOURTH SHARE IN A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED AT HAINES ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Purka Dolla, the surviving partner of Messrs. Dolla Cutchra and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Namdew Vahadji Varadi, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated, respectively, the 7th day of March, 1894, and 9th day of December, 1898 all that the undivided one-fourth share of the mortgagor in all that piece of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or chawls standing thereon, situate at Haines Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipal Assessor under E Ward No. 7033, Street No. 5A-27, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1692, new No. 1311, and new Survey No. 1-3470, and containing by admeasurement 2,691 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the Haines Road, on the north by the Municipal Drainage, and on the south by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN HOOZRIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the estate of Haji Seer Mahomed Fateh Mahomed Punjabi, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the west side of Hoozria Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1214, new No. 8304, old survey No. 2423, and new survey No. 3892, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 51 and now B Ward No. 258 and street Nos. 130-132, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Hoozria street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Sarabibi, widow of Shaik Mahomed, and on the south by the property of Sookeena, wife of Khan Saheb, and which said premises are now in the possession of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th April, 1903.

KEATING'S POWDER

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor : THOMAS KEATING, London

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 11, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAUGANGA ROAD, WALKESHWAR OR MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr Mathowjee Nurvey, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Maharaj Shri Gopalee and Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the late Tricum Nathoo, pursuant to a power of sale vested in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of November, 1901, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on Bauganga Road, on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue new No. 16884 and new Survey No. 17281, containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the property of Khimjee Girdhar, on or towards the west by the property of the late Jugganath Shunkereeth, on or towards the north by the Public Road, on or towards the south by the vacant land, together with the messuages, tenement and dwelling-houses and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 3005, Street No. 17, which were formerly in occupation of Ganesh Brahmin and are now in the occupation of the said Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the late Tricum Nathoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. D. D. Romer attorney for the mortgagee at his Office at Tamarind Lane, or the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G.I. P. Railway Company, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seeds in bags, chillies in bags, cotton in bales, cotton in docras, waste paper in docras, loose grain in heaps, husk in bags, empty casks, gunny in bundles, bundles of tobacco, empty cases and other miscellaneous articles &c.

Also by order of the District Engineer the old material (wood and iron work) of the Mangid Foot over-bridge lately pulled down.

1 wagon iron ore.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DOONGREE STREET OR BHAT BAZAR, MANDVI.

The undersigned will sell on the spot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagee in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd day of July, 1901, executed in favour of the mortgagee by Damoder Govindji and Lukhmidas Domoder, the mortgagors, on account and at the risk of the said Damoder Govindji and Lackhmidas Damoder, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1903, at 4 p. m.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Dongry Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (182) one hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1052, and Street No. 459-61, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1211, and New No. 6914, Old Survey No. 119, and New Survey No. 2628, and bounded on the East by the property of Nagsey Dewraj, on the west by Public Road called Doongry Street or Bhat Bazar, on the South by the property formerly belonging to Rahimtulla Ahmed and now of Nagsey Dewraj, and on the north by the property formerly of Shivji Bhanji and now of Liladhar Morarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Matubai, Jamiatram and Madan, Solicitors, at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th April, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES DAMAGED CHINA FANS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters—

12 cases damaged China fans.

AUCTION SALE OF BATAVIA TEA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

32 cases damaged Batavia tea.
15 cases damaged Batavia tea.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage, booked parcels and other goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th April, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st Decembe .

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES,

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 15.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	89⅛ 5/8	= — 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	98⅜ 1/2	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 13/16	= — 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	23 1/16	= + 1/8
2 months hence	22 7/8	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	50	= + 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16 1/2	= + 1/2
Berlin "	20·51	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·86 3/4	= + 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= + 3/8
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= unchanged

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 29·50 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 13·40 do. Bombay.
" 4·40 do. Madras.

Rs. 47·30 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Minimum rate received 17 per cent. Average rate 15·97.

Rs. Nil were allotted to Calcutta.
" 2·70 do. Bombay.
" Nil do. Madras.

Rs. 2·70 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 17 per cent. Average rate 16·63.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 51,50,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 1,80,000 at 1s. 4d.
Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 11-16. April-May. Tone steady.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-4, April-May Sellers, Tone quiet.

Coffee in New York 5 1-4.

Arrival,—Steamer Manaton.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed steady. Sarats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 5·46. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 11,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·28 +1	5·29 +1	5·30 +1	5·29 +1
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct. Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·19	4·82 +1	4·63 +1	4·56 +2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	10,000 bales.
Do. last year	13,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	Nil "
Do. Continent	4,000 "
Mid-Uplands	10·50
Futures, month of July	10·01 + 2
Do. do. December	8·40 + 1

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 3-16
Futures month of July	10·26
Do. October	8·41 + 1
Tone at close	quieter.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 15th April, 1903 :—

Cotton	7,003 bales.
Wheat	20,222 cwts.
Linseed	39,634 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	19,924 "
Gingellyseed	5,692 "
Poppyseed	2,120 "
Groundnuts	1,104 "
Castorseed	8,492 "
Rice	5,313 "
Myrabollams	8,074 "
Cottonseed	7,929 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A...	1s. 4 3-16d.	
Do	6 do	do	1s. 4 5-16d.	
French Francs	3 do	do	170	
Marks	3 do	do	138 1-4	
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		121	
Shanghai	30 do	do	162	
Japan	30 do	do	150	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 98 13
1st Settlement	Rs. 98 13

Money Market—Tone quiet but easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 16th April	6 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd April	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th Feb.	8 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.

Ready	7	4
Forward April-May	7	4

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	6
Do Forward		
April-May	5	6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5 11	to 5 12
Do Forward		
April-May	5 10	
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5 15	to 6 6
Do Gujarat Forward, April-May	6	0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	6	15
Forward April-May	6	15

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	21	8
Forward April-May	22	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	6,000

Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July
5·28	5·29	5·29
—	—	—1

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·29	5·19	4·81	4·63	4·55
—	—	—1	—	—

COTTON.—There is no change to report in this market. A moderate turn over is reported at Colaba at previous rates.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	173	164	157	25 April
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	185	176	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	183	175	...	do.
Belati M. G.	188	180	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do.
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	196	188	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee M. G.	196	188	...	do.
Akola M. G.	193	184	...	do.
Khamgaum do				
Karanja do				
Broach do	235	229	..	do.
Bhownugger do	209	200	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	205	196	186	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	222	do
Westerns	...	...	207	do

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 15th April :—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 8th April		43,49,000
Do. Government Silver on do	do.	36,36,000
	Total	84,76,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage		2,000
Do. do.	Government	6,09,000
		6,11,000
		90,87,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of		4,52,000
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		.....
New coin paid to the Reserve Treasure		4,00,000
		8,53,000
Balance on evening of the 15th April		82,34,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	43,89,000
Silver held on account of the Government	38,45,000
	82,34,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay :—	Rs.
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage.	13,69,000
Bullion belonging to Government	39,78,000
	53,47,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KILLEN—April 16, at St George's Hospital, Bombay, James Joseph Killen, Bombay Police Retired list, and late Central Officer, Port Trust Powder Magazine Sewri, aged 61 years and 8 months. Funeral will leave the Hospital at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Friday). Friends please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

COOPER—April 7, at Rangoon, the beloved infant daughter of Captain and Mrs H A Cooper, 2nd Madras Infantry, aged 8 days.

POWELL—April 2, at Saharanpur, Mrs James Powell, aged 73 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 2-17m, 3-10a. Low water, 8-9m, 8-57a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.
Ball by Sergeants of 1st Battalion, B, B, and C. I. Railway Volunteers, Town Hall.
P. and O. s. s. Persia, with the English Mails of 3rd inst., due to arrive at 7 a. m

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s. s. Tientsin will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE ON THE APOLLO BUNDER.—A second class Telegraph Office working from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. has been opened in the Apollo Bunder Post Office. Telegrams will continue to be delivered from the Government Central Telegraph Office.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting of the Society to be held in the Grant College Library, to-day at 4-30 p. m., Dr. R. Row will contribute further observations on the Behaviour of Bacillus Pestis in Plague Serum studied in light of the Recent Researches on Immunity. Illustrated with microscopic specimen and diagrams.

THE BOMBAY BUISSON BATH INSTITUTE.—During the year 1902 35 cases of rabid dog bites were treated at the Bombay Buisson Bath Institute. Among the patients were 13 Parsees, 7 Hindus, 4 Mahomedans, 1 Christian, and 9 persons of other castes. There were 15 adults and 20 children. 32 being males and 3 females. The treatment achieved distinct success.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—On Wednesday last one Ardeshir Dhunjeebhoy, a horse-breaker, was training a horse on the Mahalaxmi training ground when the animal broke away with the training block and bolted in the direction of Tardeo. The horse in its rapid career knocked down two men and an ayah with a child; but fortunately they all escaped with slight injuries.

RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.—The result of the examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court was announced last evening. Out of the eighteen candidates who appeared at the examination the following four were declared to have passed :—Mr. Framjee Manockjee Vacha, articled clerk to Messrs. Arda-ir, Hormasjee, Dhunaw and Co., Mr. Cowasjee Jamsetjee Billimoria, articled clerk to Messrs Framjee and Dinshaw; Mr. Gulabbhai Vassajee Desai, articled clerk to Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya; and Mr. Pandurang Shamrao Laud, articled clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keefe charged Ebraham Manomed, a Mahomedan, with criminal trespass in the house of Mr. N. J. Rodrigues in Gaiwadi, Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. Evidence showed that yesterday morning about 3 o'clock Miss L. Rodrigues, a sister of the complainant, saw the accused peering through the window of her bedroom and raised an alarm. The accused ran down the stairs and was seen going into an adjoining house by the complainant, who brought a policeman and had him arrested. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SPENT AFTER HIS ILLNESS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Inaisingh Soondersing, a Parsee bill-collector lately in the employ of Rustomjee Eduljee, a Parsee landed proprietor, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 32 belonging to his master. The evidence showed that the accused collected the money from his master's tenants and misappropriated the same. The complainant reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused. The accused pleaded that he spent the money after his illness. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 50, or in default ordered him to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. Part of the fine, Rs. 32 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

YOU CAN'T BE TOO CAREFUL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jakin Paul, a Christian, was charged with being drunk and disorderly on a public road. It appeared that last evening about six o'clock p. m. No. 4104, who was on duty on the Hornby Road, warned the coachman of a private victoria, which was standing in the middle of the road, to keep to the side. The coachman did not hear the warning, and while the sepoy was remonstrating with him, the Deputy Commissioner of Police happened to pass by and he too ordered him to keep to the side of the road. Meanwhile the accused came up under the influence of liquor and began to remonstrate with the policeman asking why he troubled the poor coachman. Not satisfied with this he gave him a push by which the sepoy very nearly fell on the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and begged for mercy as this was his first offence. He said he did not recognise the Deputy Commissioner of Police else he would not have behaved like that. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 16.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M Hesketh, M A on relief to act as Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G S Wilson and Risaldar S K Bapat Probationary third grade Asst Supts of Police passed on the 17th March an examination in Law according to the test prescribed in Rule XVI of the Rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec 1894.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Tarachand Hasamal to act as Registrar of the Court of Small Causers, Karachi with effect from the 16th April 1903 pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to confer upon Mr Tarachand Hasamal under Clause 3 of Sec 12 of Act 1887 (the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act) within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 2,000.

Mr C C Boyd, I C S Acting Dist Judge, Hyderabad passed on the 16th March 1903 an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W E Young Chief Collector of Customs and Collector of Salt Revenue in Sind is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months with effect from 1st May 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr J P Vaughan I C S Asst Commissioner in Sind is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date he avails himself of it in combination with furlough for eighteen months.

Mr C Rothfeld I C S passed an examination in Gujarati according to the High Proficiency Test on the 8th April 1903.

Mr C C Dutt I C S passed an examination in Sanskrit according to the High Proficiency Test on the 8th April 1903.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev P B Horne M A Chaplain of Dnarwar has been appointed to officiate as Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay in addition to his own duties during the absence of the Ven Archdeacon W E Scott M A on privilege leave or until further orders.

The Rev H N Bridge is appointed to be Joint Chaplain of Karachi with effect from the 13th April 1903.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Byramji Framji Patel, B A only Principal Elphinstone High School has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 10th March 1903.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Major M A T Collie M B (Aberd), C M, I M S to act as Principal and Professor of Midwifery Grant Medical College in addition to his own duties during the absence of Lieut-Col H P Dimmock M R C S, L R C P, M D (Dur), I M S or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Major T D C Barry I M S is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with special leave for three months from date of relief.

Miss A M Benson M D First Physician Pestonji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children Bombay has been allowed an extension by one day of the privilege leave of absence granted to her by Govt Notification No 7043 dated the 17th Dec 1902.

Lieut-Col H P Dimmock, M C S, L R C P, M D (Dur), I M S, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months in combination with furlough for five months with effect from the 15th April 1903.

A CRIMINAL REFERENCE.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE A FULL BENCH.

A FULL Bench, composed of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Crowe, and Mr. Justice Batty, sat at the High Court yesterday to hear further arguments on a criminal reference made in the case of Leharuchand Daya chand, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bhabha, and others, who were charged at the fifth Criminal Sessions of 1902, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, with forgery of a document, using as genuine a forged document, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence, and were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The reference came up before their Lordships on a certificate of the Advocate-General who certified that, in his judgment, the following points alleged to have been decided by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe should be further considered by the High Court under the provisions of Section 26 of the Letters Patent of the Court. The learned Judge decided that the evidence of Shahabudin and Mudan Narayan was relevant with reference to the charges, whereas he should have ruled that it was irrelevant and should not have allowed it to be placed before the jury. The learned Judge decided that the evidence of Lalloo Harilal, Chunilal Pitamber, and Sorabshaw Bomanjee Kapadia was relevant to the charges, whereas he should have ruled that it was irrelevant. Assuming the evidence of these latter witnesses to be relevant, the learned Judge stated to the jury that Gordhan Gopal had been corroborated by the evidence of these witnesses, whereas he should have directed the jury that they were in effect accomplices, and that their evidence, in so far as it went to show that the first accused Leharuchand was the instigator of the false charges against Gabruchand Vastachand, was evidence upon which they could not safely act in corroboration of the evidence of Gordhan Gopal. The learned Judge omitted to point out to the Jury that there was in fact no evidence beyond the statement of Gabruchand and the accomplices to connect Leharuchand with the charge preferred by Rewabai, woman. The Judge refused to allow the accused, Leharuchand, Bhabha, and Nemchand who were present at the time when the statement of Nemchand was taken in the house of Inspector Sloane, to state the circumstances under which the said statement was prepared, whereas he ought to have received such statements. The Judge decided that the statement of Nemchand was admissible as a confession made in the immediate presence of a magistrate, whereas he should have excluded the statement as being in effect a statement made in the bungalow of Inspector Sloane while in police custody, and not in the immediate presence of a magistrate, etc.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the accused Leharuchand, Mr. Rustom Wadia for the accused Sorabjee Bhabha, and Mr. Jinnah for the accused Khimjee.

MR. JARDINE'S REPLY CONTINUED.

Mr. Jardine, in continuing his reply, referred to the evidence of Mr. De Souza, pleader, who had stated that Gabruchand was in great terror of Leheru, which was indicative of the relations existing between Gabruchand and Leheru. There was a good deal of evidence to show that Leheru was a particular sort of man in his methods. Leheru's case was that he was on friendly relations with Gabruchand until the time the latter came down to Bombay, but since the time Gabruchand left Patan, there was no evidence of there being any dealings between the two persons. The learned counsel then proceeded to discuss the question of payments. He dealt first of all with the question that arose regarding the letters that were produced by Surupchand. The evidence regarding these letters was the evidence of Surupchand himself and Mr. Farreira. The effect of the evidence of these two witnesses was that the accused were arrested on the 25th October 1902. Two or three days after Diwali, Mr. Sloane went to Surrupchand sitting at the firm of Hemchand and asked him for the letter of Leheru to the firm of Hemchand, and a search having been made at the time by three other men besides Mr. Sloane no documents were found. But Surupchand said he would go on looking for them and would hand them over if he found them. There was a subsequent interview between Surupchand and Mr. Sloane at Huntley Lodge, where the latter lived, and there Surupchand told Mr. Sloane that no such letters were found. It was when Surupchand was being cross-examined in the case that he gave an account of how the letters were found. Under these circumstances the prosecution had grave suspicion as to the genuineness of the letters, because they were not produced until three days after Leheru got out on bail. That applied to the documents produced by Surupchand, and it was material to notice that there was nothing in those documents that could be distinctly relied upon as showing that they were genuine documents. Though they were unable to prove that they were not genuine letters, still he had no hesitation to say that they were documents which should not be relied upon, having regard to the circumstances under which they were produced and their nature. There was an entry in the books of Hemchand purporting to show that Rs. 200 were paid out in respect of a telegram, but that telegram was not produced. Counsel argued that all that evidence was compatible with real letters having been destroyed, and other letters written afterwards to account for those papers. It was not very material whether they were genuine or not, because assuming that the money was paid in whole or in part, it was paid to Bhabha to enable him to carry on the business on behalf of Leheru. Exhibit 24 was in respect of a sum of Rs. 250. There were details mentioned in the letter that the money was in respect of some jewellery, and provided for balance being paid to Bhabha. That letter, the learned counsel contended, was compatible with a very small payment for jewellery, and a very large balance to be paid over to Bhaba. Regarding to payments made to Ratanlal, counsel said it was a curious coincidence that Leheru having never known Ratanlal, payments should have been made to the latter between the time he was examined in chief and cross-examined in the Police Court. Mr. Jardine next dealt with the details of the evidence of witnesses, who had been tampered with, and pointed out to the court what interest that first accused had in tampering with those witnesses, who he said had satisfactorily established connection between Leheru and Rewabai and a general complicity of Leheru in the case. With regard to the corroboration of the evidence of Gordhan Gopal, the approver, the learned counsel pointed out that the witness Manilal Vithuldas corroborated Gordhan in that Rewabai used to meet Leheru and Bhabha at a certain house at Tardeo. There was a letter found on Leheru which referred to one Ratanlal, and counsel contended that the Ratanlal referred to therein was the accused Ratanlal. There was no attempt made to show that the Ratanlal referred to was not the accused, Ratanlal. Speaking about the motive which induced Leheru to conspire against Gabruchand, counsel said it was to bring the latter to his knees in respect of an intrigue which Leheru carried on with the wife of Gabruchand. Gordhan and Bhabha joined the conspiracy for the purpose of obliging Leheru, who had helped Gordhan at Patan and who naturally exposed Gordhan to assist him in the case.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee : You suggested that Gordhan and Bhabha were mere tools in the hands of Leheru.

Mr. Jardine : Certainly. Continuing he said there was no suggestion made that there was a single person in the world who had any hostility towards Gabruchand. They had also the further fact that the only person who would have had a letter from Gabruchand in ordinary course would be Leheru. Leheru had accordingly both a motive and the means. He did not mean to say that it would have been impossible for Gordhan or Bhabha to have secured Gabruchand's letters from other sources, but it must be remembered at the same time that Leheru had such letters already with him. The dates again on which Gabruchand was supposed to have forged the documents were also very suggestive. Another piece of circumstantial evidence was that according to the dates appearing in the temple book Leheru was in Bombay in the month of may when Rewabais case was being hatched. There was sufficient evidence to show that the case was started by Leheru. There was no other hypothesis put forward to explain the fact that the case should have been started against Gabruchand except the hypothesis that he suggested. All these pieces of circumstantial evidence, counsel admitted, taken by themselves did not go to the extent to prove complicity, but when they took the whole lot together the effect of them was almost irresistible. The learned counsel next proceeded to discuss evidence against the accused Bhabha, who took part in all the three cases. If the evidence of accomplices was given effect to it was perfectly clear that Bhabha was guilty. Independent of that evidence there was the part Bhabha played in connection with witness Manilal Nihalchand and also the evidence of Gabruchand who had conversation with Bhabha in the railway train. Learned counsel also relied on the payments made by Leheru to Bhabha. He also relied in particular to the evidence of a witness who could not by any sense be said to be tainted the evidence of Mr Kapadia who said that Bhabha was present at interviews at which Laloo and Chunilal were also present. It was impossible to read Mr. Kabadia's evidence and to say that Bhabha honestly believed that the three cases in which he took part were genuine cases. It was a question of Bhabha's knowledge which could only be ascertained by inference. Counsel proceeded to read evidence, and further contended that Bhabha was aware that there was something wrong also in Shabudin's case. Referring to entries in Bhabha's diary, counsel said that Bhabha must have known that Rewabai's case was virtually Lshera's case, and that those cases were not genuine ones.

KHIMJEE'S CASE.

Mr. Jardine then proceeded to deal with the evidence against Khimjee Mowjee. It was true, he said, that the evidence against Khimjee was in bulk very small and far less conclusive as against the other accused. They only said that Khimjee abetted and supported the false charge. They did not know what his knowledge was, but they suggested that he knew all about it. There was no evidence that showed that he actually took part in any meeting where the document was forged, and the only evidence about him was the evidence of Gordhan and Manilal Nihalchand. Gordhan did not go further than saying that Khimjee agreed to give false evidence in the case. Counsel, however, asked the court to disbelieve Khimjee when he said that he believed it to be a true case. On the contrary he asked the court to infer from the evidence that Khimjee knew that it was a false case which he was supporting. Commenting upon the case cited by the counsel for Khimjee Mr. Jardine said that there was a great deal of difference between giving and agreeing to give false evidence. The case in question was distinguishable from the present in that in the latter case the accused agreed to give false evidence in support of the charge.

The accused Ratanlal had died having committed suicide in jail.

The accused Nemchand, counsel said, had been convicted on all charges including forgery.

Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Wadia, and Mr. Jinnah replied on the whole case on behalf of their respective clients. Their lordships reserved judgment till to-day.

A PLEADER'S PROMISSORY NOTES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Vishnu Ganesh Joshi, a commission agent, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 11,000 belonging to Mr. Mahadeo Narayan Thossar, a pleader in Poona. Mr. Dady Sett, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Chitni, solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. H. P. Dastur, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors, watched the case on behalf of Gulabchand Munalal.

The complainant said that in September 1902 his elder brother Vithal Narayan Thossar sent him to Bombay with Government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 16,500 to receive the interest and to get them renewed. His brother had duly endorsed those notes and had asked him to give them to the accused after drawing the interest, as the accused used to attend to the renewal of those notes on his behalf for the last two or three years. He accordingly gave those notes to Wasudeo Marattha to hand them over to the accused and went to Poona. Wasudeo gave the notes to the accused. Those notes formed a part of his ancestral property to the extent of Rs. 50,000. On Government promissory notes, while was managed by his elder brother. His brother died in November 1902. After his death he came to Bombay and asked the accused to return the notes. The accused told him that they were with the Public Department Office. He went back to Poona and wrote letters to the accused to send the renewed notes but he failed to do so. When he pressed him very much he returned the notes of the nominal value of Rs. 5,500 to Wasudeo Marathi. The accused had failed to return the balance of the Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 11,000 despite the repeated demands made by the complainant. He had applied for a process against the firm of Gulabchand Munalal and as a result of that process had seen in their firm notes of the value of Rs. 11,000, which were entrusted to the accused.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

A COMPANY TO PROMOTE IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

A native contemporary gives a long extract from an article on "Irrigation for India" from the San Francisco "Philosophical Journal." The association of irrigation and philosophy seems a little strange, but much stranger are the statements made in this remarkable article. We are told that Messrs. Guelph and Son, Financial Agents of San Francisco, have been entrusted by the management of the Royal Asiatic Academy of Science "to organise a company for the development of the great resources of India, which will involve extensive systems of irrigation for India, Ceylon and Burma. The company's capital is fixed at the useful sum of £5,000,000, and though promoted in the United States and incorporated in Great Britain, it is to be "virtually indigenous" to India. In this way it will "conserve to Asia the wealth of its internal resources, or at least an equitable interest in the enterprise, in order to stop the great drain of the past century by British and European firms that has sapped the country, until it is a blot upon the civilised world, and the continued prevalence of famine, a disgrace to legitimate commercial expansion." English grammar and syntax are evidently no part of the philosophy of the "Philosophical Journal," nor yet apparently a knowledge of facts and of commercial conditions. The assumption throughout the article is that irrigation is quite a new proposal for India, while the pretence that a foreign company started with foreign capital will put all its earnings back into this country, is contemptible. No outside commercial company could conduct irrigation projects in India more profitably to the country than the Government of India; it might be expected that a native newspaper would be sufficiently cognisant of that fact, not to quote ridiculous articles from American papers betraying a grotesque ignorance of Indian conditions. The "Royal Asiatic Academy of Science", which appears to have great financial firms at its back and call, seems to be a Burmese Buddhist organization. It has no right, of course, to the title Royal, which can only be granted by letters patent from the King; but in Burma everything is either royal or golden and there is no need to take this extraordinary academy very seriously."—"C. and M. Gazette."

A SNAKE STORY.

A native paper prints the following exciting snake story :—"A reliable correspondent sends us a rather tickling account of a midnight encounter with a snake in Calcutta. On Wednesday night a native gentleman was sleeping in a ground floor room in Shova Bazar with a five year old boy. The house was a delapidated one and the two slept on the ground. The child suddenly awoke and screamed out in affright. This aroused the gentleman and to his utter surprise, he found a snake, a cubit and more in lenght, a foot apart from the child with its head uplifted and hood expanded. A light was dimly burning in the room. The next moment the child would have been bitten by the reptile but the gentleman did not fortunately lose his presence of mind. He shoved the child to one

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1903.

THE WAR AND EMPIRE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, the other day, vouchsafed his civic friends in London a fuller account of his journeyings in South Africa than he gave to his colleagues in the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain returned to England, we notice, more than ever convinced that the war could not have been prevented by any statesmanship—unless, indeed, that could be dignified as statesmanship which would involve the surrender by the people of Great Britain of their position in South Africa, the desertion by them of their children who cried to them in their distress and the abandonment for ever of that Imperial policy which seeks to unite in closer bonds the Motherland and those free and energetic communities across the seas who have carried to distant lands the British ideal of free government, equal laws, and of regulated order. We are glad Mr. Chamberlain is so firmly convinced, and hope that he may succeed in persuading all others that the war was inevitable. To the minds of many it could have been avoided and the lives of thousands of our fellow countrymen spared. But in this no one can dissent—that the moment British territory was invaded the point at which statesmanship could be of practical utility had been passed, and war was imperative. That is the one point upon which posterity will agree. Once the war commenced patriots joined in bringing it to a successful issue. All they will regret is that diplomacy failed to obviate war. The war, however, is of the past, and permitting Mr. Chamberlain the salve to his conscience he insisted upon, it is with sympathy we accompany him in his plunges into the realms of the future, in full hope of a joyful resurrection for the countries we have laid so low—a resurrection nevertheless under the British flag and not the Vreikleur. The ambassador of reconciliation is more sanguine than we had expected of seeing a united nation in South Africa. He accepts without discrimination the assurance of the Boers that they are willing to co-operate with the British Government, and that they will be as loyal to their new Government as they were to the old. Boer "slimness" has been obliterated by the rivers of blood ; and the ignorance, the semi-civilisation, and the many objectionable little traits of character which made the Boer an undesirable acquaintance, have been uprooted once and for all. That is what Mr. Chamberlain's announcement meant, if anything. The Ethiop's skin has been washed white, the leopard's spots have been obliterated. The Boer is a jolly good fellow, and the wily General Delarey is now Mr. Chamberlain's very good friend. Throughout his wanderings Mr. Chamberlain found no trace of vindictive feeling.

Candid critics of Mr. Chamberlain's tour have prepared a map to demonstrate that the conductors of his peregrinations prudently avoided the districts where such traces might inconveniently have manifested themselves. We are loth to believe this ; and reluctant to discount the statement that the Boers have accepted defeat with such excellent grace. We do not desire to scatter seeds of distrust. But when we read of their pacific assurances and their desire to live with us on terms of friendliness and brotherly love we cannot refrain from giving utterance to a feeling of thankfulness that our troops destroyed the Boer guns and carried off their rifles and ammunition. It is not supremacy for which we have been contending, says Mr. Chamberlain, but for political equality "which we are now as ready to concede as we were formerly to gain it." We suppose the Boer implicitly accepts all Mr. Chamberlain's assurances. Certainly he ought to, so nice and persuasive is the Colonial Secretary's way of putting things. But it is difficult to persuade a man he has been hammered for his own good, and that the fist is merely held close to his head as a token of affection. Mr. Chamberlain looks upon the Transvaal as upon a patient who has been cured of a turbulent disease. As long as she was a separate State, independent, rich, and armed to the teeth she was prone to violent internal convulsions. The source of those disorders has been removed by the surgeon's knife, and there is no fear of a return of the complaint. No fear of toothache after the teeth have been drawn, and it is to a toothless Transvaal that Mr. Chamberlain is now administering spoon-food. We hope the Boers are as submissive and as anxious to take a part in the development of imperial interests as they profess to be. Mr. Chamberlain was doubtless right in claiming that every subject of the king takes a deeper interest in the empire than was formerly the case. The war has effected that change at all events. It may be doubtful to some minds whether the game was worth the candle. We think it was—almost. The equivalent of a life, of thousands of lives, is difficult to assess, and scarcely a family in England to-day but thinks the one member it gave over-topped the balance. How many would assert that it was good to sacrifice the life of, say, a Wauchope or a Penn Symons that a miscellaneous lot of Uitlanders, Jews, Germans, Levantine, adventurers and harpies might be entitled to a vote ? The less we examine into what is passed the better. Suffice it that the war planted the seed of Imperialism and causes it to grow.

It has flourished like a green bay tree. It will continue to flourish. For Mr. Chamberlain can fairly claim that the experiment he has tried has had an effect on England's imperial relation with her children across the seas. His appearance in the character of a peripatetic Secretary of State has brought the empire to a critical period in its history. What England does now, observed Mr. Chamberlain at the Mansion House, and what her colonies do in the course of the earlier year of this century, will probably settle for all time the question whether a new empire, such as never had entered the conception of man before, an empire bound together by invisible ties and yet of such extraordinary strength—whether such an empire will be consolidated and maintained, or whether it is to drop apart into several atoms, each caring only for its local and parochial interests. Such was the great fault of the Boer republics ; such the fault of Great Britain and of her colonies before the War came to consolidate them. It is quite true as Mr. Chamberlain said, to the discomfiture no doubt of many of his colleagues of to-day and yesterday, that there recently was a period of apathy and indifference in which statesmen were eager chiefly to rid themselves of responsibility, and felt that home affairs were as much as they could properly be called upon to attempt though the colonies were crying in vain for sympathy. And if the outcome of his journey be to bring the mother country and the colonies into closer touch the sending of Secretaries of State to make the acquaintance and study the necessities of colonists on the spot Mr. Chamberlain's experiment will not have been time wasted even though South African professions of loyalty be but a hollow subterfuge. The old idea of dominion as an authority to be used by the Central State for its own advantage is no longer tenable. The new idea of the Empire is the only one which can survive—a voluntary organisation based on community of interests and community of sacrifices to which all shall bring their contribution for the common good. That is the spirit which Mr. Chamberlain has endeavoured to infuse into the South African colonies, into the Australian and Far Western colonies too. It is the only idea which can be productive of any durable result. It is the gospel he has preached and intends to preach and which we hope his successors will preach through long generations.

THE ELECTRICAL ORE-FINDER

A LARGE amount of romance has always been associated with the occupation of the prospector. The earth is very reluctant to give up the secrets committed to her keeping, and the search for her buried mineral treasures has been attended up to now with strenuous labour often with heart-breaking failure, always with a great amount of speculation. The methods devised for the discovery of mineral wealth have been numerous and varied, but all that lingers of the charlatanry of the past is the divining rod—an instrument which is still used with alleged success of a more or less complete nature in various parts of the globe. But the time has past when the experienced mine master will entrust his researches to even this tried instrument ; now-a-days the finding of ore is left to the discoveries of chance or the slow but sure methods of the geologist. Within the last few weeks, however, another factor has arisen in the science of prospecting. There has been invented, tested, and found worthy, another offspring of the science of eletricity—the electrical ore-finder. The invention is the result of the researches of Messrs. Leo Daft and Alfred Williams. The principle of the system is the variation of electric currents when passing through different media. These variations can be reduced to sound, and now, if the claims of the inventors be founded upon a sound basis, all that the prospector has to do is to apply his apparatus to likely ground and to listen to the current as it passes between the poles of his instrument by the medium of an ordinary telephone. Slightly more than a fortnight ago the instrument was tested at a lead mine at Prestatyn, North-Wales. The result of the experiment is stated to have been in every way satisfactory. Unfortunately the newspaper reports do not give an adequate idea of the construction of the apparatus. We are informed only that "the earth is energised with electricity at a great voltage from a transmitter, and it is then tapped by electrodes to which a telephone is connected. The movement of the current is more or less audible according to the matter through which or round which it is passing, and the trained ear can distinguish between normal sounds and the sounds caused by contacts with metals." Assuming the efficacy of the instrument there are undoubtedly enormous possibilities before it. But one hardly cares to pass an opinion upon it before obtaining adequate information. It is difficult to realise, however, how the instrument is to be of any use in the case of mineral ore situated at a great distance below the surface of the earth. In the case of the experiments at the mine alluded to the matter was simple. One pole was placed in the earth, the other on the surface. Moreover it was known already that ore existed there. To the "trained ears" of those in charge of the apparatus some sort of result was certain. But the question is, will the invention discover for itself, and not merely corroborate discoveries which have been made by other means ? At present, so far as we can see, the experiments have not demonstrated this. There is a great deal of buried treasure in India that needs finding ; there is more in other parts of the world. The apparatus of Messrs. Daft and Williams has plenty of work before it, if it be efficient. At any rate we can but wish it success. If it eliminate some of the expenses connected with ore hunting at the present time it will be quite as valuable as many of the other electrical inventions which have been launched lately.

COLONEL YATE AND THE AFGHANS.

COLONEL YATE'S little Easter holiday is being prolonged beyond anticipation. Our frontier contemporary assures us that no political importance is attached to the incident ; but further south it is beginning to be realised that his capture and detention constitute an act "not conformable to the spirit of the relations presumed to exist between allied States, much less between those when the connection is that of protector and protege." In other words Colonel Yate's detention has been carried beyond reasonable limits, and the Governor of Kandahar has failed in his duty, as well as in courtesy, in omitting to order the Colonel's release immediately he heard of it. He had no camera in his possession when he crossed the frontier. Strictly speaking he would have been wiser had he remained in British territory. Yet it is a practice commonly resorted to, and no inconvenient results have followed. Yet at this particular time the suspicion of trans-frontier tribesmen may have been aroused by the presence of Lord Kitchener, Sir Alfred Gaselee, and Colonel C. E. Yate, the Governor-General's Agent and brother to the missing officer, at Chaman, the terminus of the Sind-Pishin Railway. Afghan officers may have attached more importance to that gathering than was justifiable, and imagined that the presence of an officer of rank across the border was but a development of the conference of the three high officials. The Afghan border officials evidently attached more political importance to Colonel Yate's presence across the border than Indian officials have to his arrest and persistent detention. At first we imagined that perhaps Colonel Yates had offended the susceptibilities of promiscuous tribesmen by permitting his dogs to drink in the wrong pool and that he was arrested on some such trivial civil charge. We are inclined now to adopt the theory suggested by the visit of the Commander-in-Chief and other high officials. The fact that Lieutenant Hamer of the 29th Baluchis was fired at across the border-line a few days later lends support to this suggestion. Transfrontier tribesmen have always eyed with disapproval the silent significance of the rail-ends at the New Chaman terminus pointing towards Kandahar, and nothing is more probable than that they should imagine the assembly of a number of high officers there was but a preliminary to carry those lines, the necessary few miles further, the material lying close at hand.

THE demand for the "Bombay Gazette" of yesterday, containing a history of the G. I. P. Railway, whose jubilee was celebrated on that day, has been so great that the entire issue has been sold out. For the benefit of those desiring to possess copies we have decided to reproduce the whole article in Saturday's "Overland Summary," orders for which should be sent in early.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander C. J. Kendall, will sail to-day for Rangoon with nine native details.

THE Viceroy's shooting recommenced in Gwalior State on Tuesday, the camp being pitched at Panihar, a spot some fifteen miles out of Gwalior. Three tigers were enclosed in the first beat of which two were killed, one by his Excellency.

RAIL laying on the Kalka-Simla Railway is now proceeding at the rate of three-quarters of a mile a day, on the sections north of Solon. Up to date 42 miles have been laid out of a total of 60. At the present rate of progress the way therefore will be completed by the end of the month.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 28th February amounted to Rs.3,194, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs.1,203 ; total earnings from 1st January to 28th February were Rs.25,269, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 9,682.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 28th February amounted to Rs. 24,085, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs.7,079; total earnings from 1st January to 28th February were Rs. 2,38,068, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 951.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Hare, Chief Secretary of the Government of Bengal, is appointed to act as Member of the Board of Revenue during the absence, on deputation, of the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton. Mr. Finucane, who is proceeding Home to take up his appointment as Irish Estates Commissioner, was to have acted as Member of the Board.

THE Uriyas of the Ganjam District have submitted a Memorial to Government complaining that the Uriya language is discountenanced by the District officials and that Telugu is made to take its place. They urge that the Uriya portion of Ganjam should be transferred to Orissa, in Bengal, as under present conditions they are separated administratively from what is their own peculiar country.

THE death occurred suddenly at Dhariwal on Friday, at the early age of 42, of Mr. William Milne, who has been Manager of the Woollen Mills there for the past twelve years. This, says the "Pioneer," will be a great loss to the commercial community of Upper India, for Mr. Milne's advice and counsel were widely esteemed and much sought after by a large circle of friends. From a small and struggling concern the mills at Dhariwal, under Mr. Milne's capable and energetic management, have grown to be quite the most important industrial enterprise in the Punjab, giving employment to some 1,500 hands, and a handsome return to the proprietors. What adds to the sadness of the event is that Mr. Milne, with his wife and child, had arranged to go Home by this week's mail.

THE Rev. Thomas Evans writes to the "Pioneer:"—With your kind permission I would like to make a suggestion that it would be a most desirable and a fitting project, if the many friends of the late Mr. Caine in India would unite to put up some monument to the memory of this genuine friend of India. It would appear to me that about the most suitable thing would be to erect a "Caine Temperance Hall" in one of the larger cities where such a building is most needed. This would tend to perpetuate and promote the good work which Mr. Caine carried on so nobly for years in this country, where some 300 Temperance Associations, among educated natives, have been established through Mr. Caine's instrumentality. Surely such a noble work deserves something more than empty words of applause. Who among all our rich Indian patriots will take the lead in this philanthropic movement ?

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 14th was 2,625, giving a death-rate of 135·69 per annum per thousand as against 91·33 the corresponding period of last year, and 109·18 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 48 died from fevers ; 1,360, plague ; 67, small-pox ; 50, measles ; 0, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 56, phthisis ; 34, diseases of the nervous system ; 163, affections of the respiratory organs ; 39, diarrhœa ; 17, dysentery ; 32, still-born ; 105, old age and debility ; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 69 ; Brahmin, 66 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 14 ; Hindu of other caste, 1,172 ; Hindu low-caste, 196 ; Musalman, 363 ; Parsee, 41 ; Jew, 10 ; Native Christian, 82 ; Eurasian, 6; European, 3; Negro-African, 0 ; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 0 ; The total number of births was 188 as against 310 the corresponding period of last year, and 199 the average over the past five years.

THE motor-car boat is apparently most in favour at the War Office is the "Woisely," made by a Birmingham Company. It is a six horse-power machine and costs about £350. It has the credit of being very strongly built, not liable to break down, and can cover 20 miles an hour without difficulty in any ordinary country.

PLEASANT READING.

GEORGE AND SON, by Edward H. Cooper, is a very clever and brightly written story about two hopeless scamps, father and son. Here is George the father :—

"An irresponsible, gay hearted scamp, ignorant of the elementary meaning of honesty, tumbling through life and leaving a long train of ruin and crime behind him, but genuinely horrified if his eye happened to light on any item of the wreck which he had caused. Mr. Spencer would have been pronounced a hopeless case by the most enthusiastic optimist in the world. No love could reach him, no religious or ethical arguments could possibly influence him. If someone had proposed very seriously to hang him, his attention would have wandered from the arrangements to listen to a man who was telling a good story."

Then comes the son ; a different sort of a scamp but quite as effective for evil.

"Only a superficial observer could have seen any of these characteristics in Ralph Spencer. If he talked airily and charmingly in the same fashion as his father, his words had a good deal more meaning in them ; if he gave half a crown to a restaurant waiter it was to gain credit for a guinea dinner bill with the restaurant proprietor ; if he invited two men to dine he wanted something from them—news about a horse, information about an American railway, or an introduction to an heiress. And there were lines about Ralph's mouth and an occasional ugly look in his almond-shaped eyes which told a tale of cruelty, and of the cowardice which goes with it, plainly enough to intimate that if Ralph found an enemy at his mercy the enemy would have a very bad time. So far, however, the young man had had more experience of asking for mercy than of being asked for it."

These two men and Sir Henry Spencer, George's brother, a very different sort of man, his two daughters, and a few other minor characters make up the actors in many interesting and some very terrible scenes in this story. Mr. Cooper knows how to describe every side of a race-meeting. Here he has Newmarket, and a special meeting got up mainly by George and Ralph and a still worse wretch named Hartley. Nothing of the sort could be better done than the description of this race meeting and of the anxiety of the men who bet, and the hopeless ruin that looks from the eyes of many when each race is run. The dialogue is easy all through the book, often brilliant and full of humour. The last scenes in which Ralph takes part give the author opportunity for powerful writing. He lays bare every thought of the wretched young man with a clear incisive touch that argues close knowledge of human nature. Ralph looking into himself when the hour of ruin, utter and complete, had struck is a terrible picture. The interest in this story never flags, for every character in it is life-like. The intricacies of the race course and the doings fair and unfair of jockeys, the frantic efforts of plungers to retrieve their losses and to land unjust gains are vividly told, while Mr. Cooper seems equally skilled at detailing the fresh and pleasant chatter of two girls not yet out of the school room.

'BERT EDWARD THE GOLF CADDIE, by Horace Hutchinson. This is a story mainly for the golfer, earnest and true, but not he alone will appreciate the hand that gives us so delightful a picture of St. Andrew's golf-links, and of the players of various sorts that there—and everywhere—play the Royal and Ancient Game. 'Bert Edward's first acquaintance with it was at Brodie in this wise :—

"Gentlemen were walking here and there in the low ground down by the river. Boys followed them, carrying strange bundles of sticks. The ground was marked with occasional flags. Now and again the gentlemen stopped, and with sticks struck [illegible] at small white balls. 'Bert Edward [illegible] mate what they were doing, and was [illegible] unously of his ignorance, that they were [illegible] He was not much the wiser for [illegible] but he had an inquiring mind. He [illegible] observed. Then he saw that with the [illegible] they were striking the white balls in[illegible] in the ground, taking a mighty lo[illegible] process, and succeeding very poorly, [illegible] at first thought. It seemed to him [illegible] knock the balls into the holes with a [illegible] mony. But as soon as the gentlemen [illegible] this business then they went off and [illegible] balls on little mounds of sand and hit [illegible] the strange sticks with all their might [illegible] Indeed 'Bert Edward gasped in his as[illegible] The ball appeared to fly away almost [illegible] At one time it had seemed to him to be [illegible] over the top of Cairngorm. It came to [illegible] sooner than he had expected, but still th[illegible] was marvellous. It was like nothing that [illegible] ward ever had seen before, and he believe[illegible] to have seen most things. It enchanted hi[illegible] he followed the golf players for an hour [illegible] and was very late in returning for the afternoon lesson, and for his delinquency he got the "taws," necessarily for the first time, seeing that it was his first day at school. It is doubtful whether any boy ever enjoyed so much richness of new experience on one day before—boots, school, golf, taws! What a place was the world ! He went up the glen of Ben Struan again with wonders working in his brain."

How 'Bert Edward was marked by Fate and his Father for a Golfer instead of a Shepherd, is a weird and unpleasant incident in which whiskey played an active part. He had the luck to travel to St. Andrew's with the King of the Gipsies, and to learn much lore from him and to see how he could lose at golf and not scatter his dignity :—

"The King lost handsomely ; he was a good loser. 'Bert Edward did not know his luck at the time. Later, with more experience, he learned how rare were the qualities of a man who could lose a match and yet be a friend to his caddie."

The boy got good advice on the game from the King too :—

"He counselled 'Bert Edward to practise the iron approach, above all else, if he would be a player.

"For all else comes by nature," he said. "You may drive pretty well how you will, and putt—you can putt as well standing on your head as right way up ; but the approaching—that comes only by practice and by imitating the best."

The caddie had less amiable players to carry for. There was a certain gentlemen with spats who missed his usual caddie, Pat Rogie, and took on 'Bert Edward at a certain bunker.

"On the way to the last hole going out, and into this receptacle of misery and curses Fate guided the ball which he of the spats topped with the iron presented to him by 'Bert Edward. There was a choleric call for the niblick, a blow delivered in haste and repented at leisure, clouds of blended sand and profanity, a casting from him, by him of the spats, of all manhood and sense of responsibility, by giving up the hole."

And thereafter his conduct was strange, and the boy was the sufferer. Carrying the clubs was 'Bert Edward's business for many a day, but it did not shut out practice at the links, nor the proficiency that brought him the Championship when he grew to man's estate and made him a great player in the sight of golfers and gipsies alike. Pat Rogie, his friend, is a clever portrait of what the caddie becomes who does not hearken to the wisdom of age and experience, such as the King of the gipsies gave 'Bert Edward.

"I would say this to you, boy, and do you lay it to your heart that whisky, all through your life, will be of use to you, if you leave it to be drunk by others, for then the opportunities will come to you which the whisky takes from them, even as it has taken the opportunities from Pat Rogie and from Sam Hendry."

The book is quaint and pleasant reading, with the breath of the Scotch heather, and the unspoiled atmosphere of the moors in every page.

THE FUTURE OF PHYLLIS, by Adeline Sergeant, is a story that takes a heroine from her cradle to the moment of her accepting her lover. Phyllis, the infant of humble parents, is so beautiful that they resolve to bring her up in the choicest fashion, and for this purpose, the father intends to have a flourishing public house. The mother dies unfortunately when Phyllis is only a year old, and then the difficulty of rearing her is manifest. However it is got over, and the child is sent to a good school and left there until she is grown up. She does what few people are lucky enough to do, fulfils the promise of her infant days, and is both exquisitely beautiful and very good. When she is 18 her father claims her and takes her in triumph to his dazzling public house in the City, where she finds a rough brother and a brilliant barmaid. Phyllis is brave, but she is nearly crushed by the knowledge that a gin-palace is her home. She hears sounds and sees sights that she never could have imagined the world offered. The smell of beer and spirits, old and new, assails her night and day. The memory of her lover makes her present plight more dreadful, and though she has the courage to accept reality and be a loving dutiful daughter to her publican father, she begins to pine away in such uncongenial surroundings. The method adopted by the authoress for righting matters is as far-fetched as it was violent in its action, but as it accomplishes its end the reader must be content. The bringing up of rustic maids to high concert pitch seems to supply the plot of many of the ordinary novels of the present day.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

EXTENT OF BRITISH INTEREST.

GERMANS TO MANAGE THE LINE.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The "Standard's" Brussel's correspondent states that one-fourth of the original stock of the Baghdad Railway will be reserved for British financiers.

The British public will be invited to subscribe a large part of the Loan which the Turkish Government intends to issue, but the direction of the new Railway will be exclusively entrusted to Germans.

The first loan will amount to two millions.

THE SOMALI CAMPAIGN.

SHARP FIGHTING.

BIG HAUL OF CAMELS AND SHEEP.

Two reconnaissances commanded respectively by Colonel Plunkett and Colonel Cobbe had sharp engagements with the Mullah's forces near Walwal on the 3rd and 5th instant. They killed 40 of the enemy and captured 2,100 camels and 11,000 sheep.

KHEDIVE'S BROTHER AT MARSEILLES.

Mohammed Ali, the Khedive's brother, has arrived at Marseilles.

THE KING'S TOUR.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The "Times," in discussing the King's visit to Paris, says it can scarcely be doubted that there has been some shifting of the European centre of gravity. There is not the smallest incompatibility between the Franco-Russian alliance and the maintenance of France's cordial friendship with Britain whose interest also lies in the preservation of European tranquility. Each nation, in turn, says the "Times," may find the friendship of the other an appreciable assistance and support.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT TO ALGIERS.

ESCORTED BY ARAB CHIEFS.

LEGION OF HONOUR FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

President Loubet arrived at Algiers this afternoon. The foreign warships fired simultaneous salutes of twenty-one guns. The President drove to the Palace escorted by thirty Arab Chiefs through cheering crowds.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

President Loubet has conferred the Legion of Honour on the Admiral and nine officers of the British Squadron.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that this is the first time in fifty years that a British naval officer has been permitted to accept a French Decoration

President Loubet, in receiving the British Officers said "I am very sensible of the delicate attention and good feeling displayed by King Edward towards France in sending four of the finest specimens of the mighty British Navy to greet me."

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

THE MURDER OF A CONSUL.

RUSSIA INSISTS ON CAPITAL PENALTY.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

M. Stcherbina's murderer, who had previously been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, has now been sentenced to death in consequence of imperative representations made by Russia. The Sultan endeavoured to avoid the extreme penalty, fearing the resentment of his Albanian bodyguard, but Russia was inflexible.

THE SUEZ CANAL OPEN.

The Suez Canal is now open.

LORD CURZON'S TERM OF OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

The "Simla News" hears that Lord Curzon has been given the option of an extension of his term of office, and that it is now certain he will stay at least one year more in India after next March.

LATER.

The report that Lord Curzon stays on after next winter proves to be premature.

THE SEASON AT SIMLA.

The Viceroy now arrives at Simla on the 24th instant. The Viceregal levee and State dinner will be held on the 30th May and the State ball in June.

THE EARL OF SUFFOLK.

The Earl of Suffolk proceeds home this season.

THE RAJA OF NABHA.

RUMOURED DESIRE TO ABDICATE.

It is stated the veteran Raja of Nabha desires to abdicate in favour of his son.

THE FAMINE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

A slight reduction is reported in the numbers on famine relief in the Central Provinces, the total being now 53,033.

A. D. C. TO LORD NORTHCOTE.

Lieutenant Bayford, 18th Hussars, is appointed temporary A. D. C. to the Governor of Bombay.

BOAR HUNTING IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

REVIVAL OF THE BHIMA CUP COMPETITION.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 16.

It was due to the exertions of Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner of the Central Division, and the great interest taken by him in hog hunting, and also to the keenness of Captain Casson, Honorary Secretary, that after the lapse of nineteen years the Bhima Cup was this year again competed for.

Owing to several adverse opinions the holding of the competition was only finally decided upon about a fortnight ago. A strong contingent from Bombay was expected, but unfortunately Mr. Symmons, the winner of the Cup in 1884, met with an accident in the hunting field and was unable to come. Nagar provided a contingent of three, Belgaum one, and the rest were from Poona.

The meet was at Songaon, eight miles from Baramati. The fourteen competitors met on the 9th on the Bank of the Harha where they were received in a most luxurious camp by Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband.

The competition commenced on Friday morning, the Songaon jungle being beaten, three heats being posted round the jungle. The third heat consisting of Messrs. Swifte, Brown, and Smythe got away a small boar which broke across. Smythe first turned the boar and set in Swifte who gave to Brown. Each of the competitors had several digs, and Smythe finally obtained the first spear on Phoenix who unfortunately returned to camp dead lame.

The fourth heat consisting of Colonel Channer, Majors England and Palliser, and Captain Casson got away after a small but speedy hog, the umpire giving a very long start over a good line of country. Major England on Hotspur got up first and speared.

The first heat was run the following morning when the reed of the jungle was beaten between Songaon and Pimpali. This heat consisted of Major Davies, Captain Howlett, and Raja Shambhu Sing of Malegaon. Pig with difficulty was induced to leave, and the heat got away 100 yards behind. Captain Howlett raced, but the pig swerved to the right letting in Major Davies who could not retain possession. Captain Howlett then speared. The Raja unfortunately got mixed in the crowd, who were waiting till the first spear was taken to take part in the death, and was knocked off his horse, fortunately without injury.

The second heat consisting of Mr. Younghusband and Captains Alexander and Anderson, got away on Sunday near the Harka river. The pig was returning to prickly pear after late night and raced into the bed of the river closely followed by Captain Anderson who was shortly after displaced by Captain Alexander, Mr. Younghusband was well up, when unfortunately his saddle turned round dropping him gently to the ground. The pig turned out of the river into babul jungle dangerous to riders' eyes to follow, but owing to the services of a terrier who gave tongue on his line Captains Anderson and Alexander managed to follow. The last named was charged round a bush by the boar, getting first spear and also his horse nastily cut on the shoulder. The boar went into thick cover and was lost.

The final beat consisted of Major England, Captains Alexander and Howlett and Mr. Smythe and was run at Pimpali about six miles from the camp. Some babul jungle supposed to be sure proved blank but after breakfast a fine hog was driven out of the sugarcane, the heat got well away over the most sporting country with a nullah or two. Some dogs and a wall thrown in Major England got up first and the pig escaped. The remainders came when the pig was seen leaving the far end of the sugarcane and Captain Howlett followed by Captain Alexander got away. The pig skirted the sugarcane and a swamp making the going heavy. Major England came up, passed the leaders and speared when the pig was fifty yards from the sugarcane stronghold. This ended the competition for this year.

Mr. Younghusband presented the winner with the Cup.

THE BOYLE DIVORCE CASE.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

The Boyle versus Boyle divorce case was continued to-day when Mrs Boyle was subjected to a severe cross-examination, the object showing that her own conduct was not beyond reproach. She admitted having been at Chandernagore with a man named Walker, who gave her a cheque book, authorising her to draw on his bankers to the extent of Rs. 1,500, which sum she accordingly drew; and she also admitted having been frequently out alone with a man named Duggan, who always visited her house when she was in Calcutta, and away from her husband. Mr. Taylor, a retired Civil Servant, father of Mrs Boyle, was examined, and deposed that his servant is alleged to have seen Mr. Boyle committing adultery with General Ramsay's wife.

The case is proceeding.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

THEIR DEPARTURE TO MAHABLESHWAR.

POONA, APRIL 16.

Lord and Lady Northcote, accompanied by Mr. Hill and Captain Balmain arrived this evening by a passenger train from Bombay to proceed to Mahableshwar. A few gentlemen were present at the station to receive their Excellencies. After shaking hands with those present they went in a special saloon which was shunted on the siding. They dined in the saloon, and left by the Southern Mahratta Railway at 10-15 for Wathar.

A MADRAS VILLAGE TRAGEDY.

DHOBIE RUNS AMOK,

KILLS SIX AND WOUNDS TEN.

MADRAS, APRIL 16.

News comes of a terrible tragedy in the village of Sattuzadu in the Godavari district. A dhobi while drunk brutally murdered his wife with a toddy drawer's knife and wounded two others who tried to stop him. He then ran amok and struck down thirteen persons, of whom three women, one man, and two children died on the spot and four are in a precarious condition. A great panic ensued among the villagers. The sub-magistrate Chellapathyrao Naidu Gara succeeded in arresting the ruffian who is now confined in gaol.

A BURNING DERELICT.

CARGO COMPLETELY LOST.

On the final survey of the derelict Mombassa on the Armaghon Shoal, Captain Lloyd, Deputy Traffic Superintendent of the Harbour Trust, found her still burning aft. The cargo has been completely burnt, and nothing of value remains.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, President of the Irrigation Commission, sailed from Calcutta yesterday by the Arratoon Apcar for Hongkong. He goes home via China and America. The report of the Commission is completed, and is a very bulky volume.

THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

The Government of India are now working out the details connected with the Scientific Research Department which will be presently started at Pusa. The whole scheme will be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval and sanction. It is probable that several European officers will be appointed if the Government of India's suggestions be approved.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE FALL IN CONSOLS.

DUE TO SOUTH AFRICAN INVESTMENTS.

London, 28th March.—Lord Hardwicke, a member of the London Stock Exchange, declares that the fall in the price of Consols is partly due to city financiers having £178,000,000 invested in South African gold stocks, which, owing to the insufficiency of labour, are not easily realised.

The first sign of improvement, however, in the labour supply will, he thinks, cause a large rise in Consols.

THE RATING OF GROUND VALUES.

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY OF THIRTEEN.

London, 28th March.—The motion for the second reading of the Bill introduced by Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Radical Member for North Camberwell, respecting the rating of urban ground values, with a view to influencing the owners of unoccupied land was lost by the small majority of 13.

The Government opposed the Bill.

A number of Unionists abstained from voting and eight were included in the minority, which numbered 170.

THE CHERTSEY ELECTION.

LIBERAL DISAPPINTMENT.

MR. PERKS AS PARTY WRECKER.

London, 28th March.—Mr. Longman, the unsuccessful Radical candidate at the Chertsey election, in thanking his supporters, denounced Mr. R. W. Perks, whose recent letter calling upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to make choice of an Irish alliance, or a Nonconformist alliance, has caused a split in the Liberal party ranks.

The "Daily News" also denounces the Liberal League, which embraces the Imperialist Liberals, and compares its action to Mr. Timothy Healy's wrecking policy.

If, it adds, it is necessary to fight for unity, the Liberals will fight the League, as the Irish Nationalists fought Mr. Healy.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S INDISCRETION.

DEPRECIATION OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

U. S. NAVY THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

London, 28th March.—Admiral Dewey, in the course of an interview, stated that the United States Navy was the greatest in the world, because everybody was a man of intelligence, and knew what to do at the right time.

The German Navy was, he said, an entirely different organisation of human material, and its efficiency was greatly overestimated. As the men in the German Navy did not even begin to compare in education and intelligence with the Americans, they had to look to and depend on their Officers for specific instruction in the least matter.

The recent American manœuvres in the Caribean Sea, continued the hero of Manila, were the greatest object lesson the world had seen. They were a lesson, especially to the Kaiser's fleet.

The American fleet on that occasion, consisted, he said, of 54 warships including colliers, and it was impossible for all Germany to bring a fleet able to fight such an aggregation.

The authorities at Washington have not taken official notice of Admiral Dewey's remarks, but a protest is expected from Berlin.

STRIKE DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIA.

TROOPS FIRE ON THE MOB.

MANY KILLED.

St. Petersburg, 28th March.—The workmen of the Staloust ironworks, who are on strike attacked the house of the Manager. The troops interfered and fired on the strikers; 28 of them were killed.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S RETURN FROM ADEN.

His Excellency Lord Northcote, who has been on a tour of inspection at Aden, returned to Bombay yesterday morning by the Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Northcote and attended by Mr. Claude Hill, Private Secretary, and Captain Balmain, A.-D.-C. The Clive under the command of Captain G. S. Hewett, R. I. M., left Bombay on the 30th ultimo and reached Aden on the 6th April. On her voyage to Aden she met with strong winds and choppy sea for about three days and then fine weather was experienced. The Clive left on her return voyage at about 11-30 p.m., on the 9th instant and had a fine passage. At about half past eight yesterday morning Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N, Director, Royal Indian Marine, went on board in the R. I. M. Launch Bee and escorted their Excellencies to the Apollo Bunder, where they landed at 8-45 a.m. Colonel W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Mr. J. Macdonald, were present at the Bunder to meet their Excellencies on landing. After a brief conversation with those present their Excellencies, accompanied by Captain Balmain drove to the Secretariat where they remained till yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. Hill followed them in another carriage. His Excellency's arrival was private. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

H. E. Lord Northcote left Bombay for Mahableshwar yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock by the Poona passenger train from the Victoria Terminus Station. Shortly before 2 p.m his Excellency and Lady Northcote, accompanied by Mr. Claude Hill, Private Secretary, and Captain Balmain, A.-D.-C., arrived at the Victoria Terminus Station from the Secretariat, Mr. T G Foard, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, was in charge of the train which left the station at 2 p. m. The departure was private.

THE last has not yet been heard of the visit paid to the Pope by Sir Edmund Barton, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, while on his way from Australia to the Coronation. In Sydney, Sir Edmund's birthplace, where the relations between Protestants and Catholics are less amiable than in any other part of the Commonwealth, a petition to the House of Representatives, protesting against the Prime Minister's visit to the Vatican and the remarks he made on the occasion, is reported to have received 4,500 signatures.

MATHERAN FOLK SONGS.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR MACMILLAN.

PROFESSOR MACMILLAN at a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society read an interesting paper on "Matheran Folk Songs," the text of which we give below:—

Some years ago in the leafy glades of Matheran, my old friend Mr. Douglas heard the labourers at work on the road beguiling their toil with a song in which the name of Bombay appeared to be of frequent occurrence. This excited my curiosity to know what these poor native workmen had to say and sing about this great city. I determined to investigate the matter, and the result of my enquiries was the discovery of the following song, which as far as I know had never before been printed. I have translated it into English in the metre of the original except that I have not managed to keep the same double rhyme all through. In the original as you will see the double rhyme often consists in the repetition of the same word at the end of the verse, a liberty which is sometimes taken by Spenser in the "Fairy Queen" and by Italian poets. An extra treble rhyme that appears in the first half of one verse is omitted in the translation of that verse, but partly compensated for by the insertion of a double rhyme in the same position in another verse of the translation.

SONG IN MARATHI.

Mother. Leka Bombechi nawri ‖ karun dein tula,
Ghodasni gadi madnye ‖ nein tula.

Son. Bombechi barfi ‖ pahije tila,
Amadabadi lugade ‖ ti magli mala.
Jardchi choli ata ‖ kothun anu tila?
Bombechi bayco ‖ nako ge mala;
Char dodayachi pan-supari ‖ magate khayala.

Mother. Leka, khasil ka? ‖ Nahito mario tula,
Sarkari kothari madhye ‖ ghalin tula.

Son. Ai, Jeengi bayko, ‖ karun de ge mala.
Na karsil tar, ai, ‖ palun jaia deshala.
Bombechi bayko ‖ nako ge mala;
Char dodayachi pan-supari ‖ magate khayala.

Mother. Leka, char paise ‖ dein tula,
Karchyala ‖ pan-suparila.
Talawar maawar ‖ nein tula,
Jamnai peru ‖ chasin tula,
Khurchi tablewar ‖ baswin tula.

Son. Bombechi bayko ‖ nako ge mala;
Char dodayachi pan-supari ‖ magate khayala.

ENGLISH VERSE TRANSLATION.

Mother. My son, a wife in Bombay I've ready for your marriage.
To Bombay I'll take you with a horse and carriage.

Son. She'd live on Bombay sweetmeats; her I'll never marry.
She'd be always wanting from Ahmedabad a sari.
And now am I to go near a bodice of paulkari?
No wife from Bombay will I ever marry.
She'd want each day an anna to buy pan-supari.

Mother. My son, I'll beat you if you more gainsay me.
Or have you put in prison if you won't obey me.

Son. Mother, my Jingi you must let me marry.
If you don't here liwon't say longer tarry.
No wife from Bombay will I ever marry,
She'd want each day an anna to buy pan-supari.

Mother. My son, an anna I'll give you when you marry
To pay your expenses and buy the pan-supari.
To a lovely garden near a tank I'll lead you,
Where with jambul berries and guavas I will feed you,
A Bombay bed to sleep on I, my son, will get you.
And beside a table on a chair I'll set you.

Son. No wife from Bombay will I ever marry.
She'd want each day an anna to buy pan-supari.

The song appears to be a koli song, that is to say a song composed by a poet belonging to the large caste, called Kolis, who have given their name to the two peninsulas called Colaba near Bombay, and from whom the English word cooly used in Bombay in the sense of porter or bearer of burdens, and in the West Indies and South Africa in the sense of labourer imported from the East, is generally supposed to be derived although the derivation is doubtful. The members of the caste are engaged in fishing and agriculture. The fishermen belonging to it are easily recognisable in Bombay by their red caps. They have a natural fondness for composing and singing songs in which they set the fashion to the Marathas in Bombay and elsewhere. Last November Mr. B. L. Welinkar kindly brought some Maratha mill hands to sing before me the song I am bringing to your notice. Two of them danced and marked the time by their steps and by rhythmical movements of their umbrellas. When asked why they waved their umbrellas, they replied that the umbrellas represented oars, thus indicating that the song and the dance originated among the Koli fishermen.

The song as you see is a dramatic lyric in the form of a dialogue. In as much as it is a dialogue between a mother and son, it rather closely resembles the Scotch ballad song "O a where have you been Lord Ronald my son."

It is not, however, the subject but the metre which is the chief point of interest in the song. On examination it will be found that some of the verses exactly conform to the scheme of the Latin Saturnian metre while all the verses by their trochaic character essentially resemble that old type of versification. Read for instance the fifth verse with the metrical accent as intoned by the natives and you will see that it consists of six trochees preceded by an extra syllable or anacrusis just like "Dabuntmalus Metelli Naevio poetae," or "Gnaivod patre prognatus fortis vir sapiensque" or like the nursery rhymes which Macaulay gives as specimens of English Saturnian verse

The Queen was in her parlour eating bread and honey
The King was in his counting house counting out his money

between which and the Indian verses on account of the double rhyme there is a still closer resemblance than between the Italian and Indian measures.

Only the first, fourth, fifth, and eleventh lines of the song before us fit exactly into the Saturnian metrical system. In the fourth line the thesis of the fourth trochee and in the eleventh the thesis of the first trochee is omitted; but this is in accordance with a licence permitted by the rules of Saturnian prosody in all feet, but the last, as for instance "Runcus atque Purpureus illi terras." All the other lines resemble the Saturnian verse by their trochaic rhythm and produce much the same metrical effect as the Saturnian verses, although the number of feet is reduced to four and five and the extra syllable at the beginning is in some cases omitted. As in Saturnian verse the music of the metre depends upon the metrical accent which entirely disregards the quantity and the natural accent of the words, so that syllables naturally short and unaccented are accented in the verse just as is done in the recitation of English poetry by many an English schoolboy who would read Milton's line "Burnt after him to the bottomless pit" with heavy accents on "the" and "tom" so as to make it perfectly iambic. The conflict between the metrical and the natural accent of the syllables is less harsh in this song than in the Latin Saturnian verses, because in Marathi, as in Indian languages generally, all syllables are accented about equally. When the song is chanted by Kolis and Marathas the strongest accent is laid upon the first syllable of the last foot, which is further emphasised by the time taken to pronounce it, and this is why the easily prolonged liquid "l" is the consonant that appears in the rhyming syllables all through. I find the occurrence of such penultimate syllables in "l" not only in the song before us but also in other koli songs contained in the two song books procured for me by Mr. Mogre. It is interesting to notice a corresponding feature in the Saturnian verse. In the extant specimens of that metre we find that in the body of the verses the metrical accent often leaves unaccounted, syllables which would naturally be long and accented and falls heavily on what would naturally be the shortest and least accented syllables, as for instance in the line of Naevius which we have already quoted "Runcus atque Purpureus illi terras." But this is not the case in the last foot, which in almost every extant Saturnian verse has for its arsis a syllable which would be long and accented without being subject to the stress of the metrical accent. Thus in the 21 extant lines of the first book of the Punica of Naevius all the penultimate syllables except one would be long according to the strictest rules of prosody. The first four verses for instance end with "sorores" "Anchises," "ponuntur," "puleram." This indicates that there was an extra stress laid on this penultimate syllable in the Saturnian verses also, and that they were chanted like our Indian song.

It has been remarked before on the strength of European examples that the trochaic beat of the Saturnian metre is natural to primitive peoples. We find it not only in early Italian verse, but also in old English nursery rhymes, in the Old and in the Nibelungen Lied, and now from the instance before us it would appear that its range is extended to Asia and that it may be heard in the songs that the natives of India sing at their labour work or at their play.

I do not like to leave the subject without pointing out an analogy that has been suggested to me between the early development of metrical composition in Italy, India, and perhaps in Greece. In Italy and India we find in the primitive folk songs the prevalence of the Saturnian metre or similar metres in which the rhythm is determined by the metrical accent with little or no regard either to the natural accent or the quantity of the syllables. Afterwards when the art of poetry was established, an elaborate metrical system dependent on quantity was established in both countries. An ingenious English scholar conjectures that the same process of development from metre determined by the metrical accent and quantitative metre also took place at an early age in Greece. In Italy this change was due to the introduction of foreign Greek metres at the time when "Graecia capta ferum Victorem cepit." We may conjecture that the similar change in India was due to a similar cause, namely, the introduction of quantitative metre by the Aryan conquerors of India, the main difference being that in the case of India the foreigners were victorious not only over the arts but also over the arms of the dark skinned aborigines of ancient India.

I subsequently discovered two other songs sung in Matheran, which are more distinctly fit to be called Matheran songs than the one you have just heard, inasmuch as they are not only sung in Matheran but also are inspired by Matheran. They both give more or less elaborate accounts of the characteristic features of the hill as seen from the point of view of the poorer native inhabitants. As I have not succeeded in getting sufficiently accurate versions of the original songs, I content myself with giving English translations. The first song may be rendered in English prose as follows, leaving one or two gaps where there are omissions in the original, or words that I could not make out:—

"Matheran is wondrous beautiful; it is the abode of joyful people. They spend money with pleasure. All kinds of pleasure are enjoyed there by the merchants. They let their houses for money and show themselves off on horseback. They shout aloud to one another, and delight in going about in palkis and tonjons. The people of the bazaar look on at the fun. I will tell the names of point after point; so pay attention. Beautiful is Panorama Point: on this side of it is Hart Point. Near the Gymkhana is Artist Point, Porcupine, Louisa, and Landscape Point. By Echo Point there is a footpath. Go along it, and you will find the lake. Its situation is dangerous. By the lake are great numbers of people, crowds of beasties. The bails jostle each other to get to the water. Their drivers have sticks to their hands, and twist their tails. Dobbis and more dhobis assemble there. What shall I say? It is very beautiful. Below they make gardens and plant all kinds of vegetables, parsley, celery, cabbage, French beans, nolkol, cauliflower, peas. They pour water out of water pots on the herbs. The rabbits eat the vegetables at night. The mallis take great pains in watching them. By day the monkeys give trouble. From there goes a foot-path to Danger Point. Beyond that is Chowk Point and Chilka Point with its iron mines. On this side of it is the road to the Bambagh, and beyond that is Alexander Point."

The line about spending money with pleasure is repeated at irregular intervals as a refrain. I believe that vestiges of the iron works near Chowk Point mentioned in the song may still be detected by the careful observer. The song ends at Alexander Point which gives a rather lame and impotent conclusion.

The other metrical description of Matheran that I have to bring to your notice appears to me to be better constructed. I have translated it into anapaestic verse as follows:—

Oh! Matheran Hill is fair to behold.
Its water is pure and its breeze is ice-cold.

The views from the Points well deserve admiration,
And the English delight in this lovely hill-station.

That wonderful people in proof of their skill,
Have raised mighty works on the top of the hill.

Before the Gymkhana are mango boughs swaying,
Within are wide spaces devoted to playing.

On Saturday always at four by the clock,
You may see how the Sanibog thitherward flock.

Fair ladies and gentlemen eager to play,
Whose ponies and tonjons encumber the way.

In the season of May from the dust in the air,
And the hubbub of voices you'd think 'twas a fair.

By the banyas and shopkeepers plying their trade
Of buying and selling great profits are made.

There's the seth Motiram of his trade at the top,
Who has lakhs upon lakhs of rupees in his shop.

On Sunday what crowds to the temple repair,
Where the white people gather for sermon and prayer!

The bazaar has for master a gentleman grand,
And all in the hill must obey his command.

Then kind Doctor Suntaram! Well do we know,
That he loves his best drugs on too poor to bestow.

There are taxes for sweepers, for houses, for grounds,
With police at his back Kesherao goes his rounds.

The policemen have sticks and they carry away
The chatties of all who their rents fail to pay.

Poor folk on the hill little work can procure,
And cruel oppression they're doomed to endure.

Day by day they're in trouble, oppressed by the fear,
That their children must starve o'er the end of the year.

Yet the Sirkar shows mercy to young and to old,
And the water is pure and the breeze is ice-cold.

Each Englishman here eats the air like a King;
Go and see for yourselves if you doubt what I sing.

Go, visit the bungalow built of black stone,
And breathe the fresh air to our mountain that's blown.

Pisarnath the great King—to his shrine by the lake
The people must always their offerings take.

Springs cooler than Malet's can nowhere be found,
Which flows in a plentiful stream from the ground.

A sepoy so stern is on guard at the place,
That all who go there hate the sight of his face.

Clever folk, who the market of Matheran throng,
Would you know who's the poet that made you this song?

Rajaram is his name. When he roams o'er the hill,
The women all greet him with hearty good will.

In the above verses the bungalow built of black stone is the house that once belonged to Mr. Latham, and is now occupied by a sisterhood. The shrine of Pisarnath by the Lake is one of the most striking scenes in Matheran though many visitors never discover its whereabouts. You turn away from the band by a woodland path on the Chowk side, and suddenly see before you a wooden frame resembling a gibbet surrounded by weird standing stones and pillars besmeared with red spots which look like spots of blood, and suggest human sacrifice to the imagination, especially if you see it all at the hour of sunset in the dim twilight of the sacred grove. From one of these stones augaries of good and bad fortune are taken by the worshippers of Pisarnath, who sacrifice cocks in his honour. In the middle of the song the poet seems distracted between a desire to conciliate the powers that be, including Santaram, the assistant superintendent, and sympathy with the woes of his neighbours, so that he becomes somewhat incoherent and inconsistent. At the end of the song he works his own name into the verse according to the common practice of oriental song makers. His roving about the hill is a reference to his profession of a barber which he still pursues on the hill, and probably finds more remunerative than verse making. The way in which he reveals his name and prides himself on the favour he has found in the eyes of the fair sex may remind us of the similar but more elaborate verses in which the author of the Homeric hymn to Apollo claims a place in the memory of the Delian ladies who have heard his song:—

Now be Apollo kind and Dian too;
And ye, fair Delian damsels, all adieu!
But in your memory grant me still a home;
And oft as to your sacred isle may come
A pilgrim care-worn denizen of earth,
And ask, while joining in your social mirth
"Maidens of all the bards that seek your coast,
Who sings the sweetest and who charms you most?"
Then answer one and all with gracious smile.
"A blind old man who lives in Chios' rocky isle."

Nor need we be surprised at finding analogies between the verses of Rajaram, the Matheran barber, and the famous Homeric hymn to Apollo composed by the blind old man of the rocky isle of Chios. For in spite of differences of time and place and race the verses of Rajaram and the Homeric hymns resemble each other in being songs composed by men of the people to be sung at popular festive gatherings. They were not intended to be printed in books with the authors' names in gold letters on the binding, but to be recited from mouth to mouth in different places and by successive generations. Under such circumstances authors who wish to escape oblivion do well to cunningly insert their names or descriptions of themselves in the songs they compose.

CHARITY CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE ADAMS-WYLIE HOSPITAL.

ALTHOUGH last evening the heat was intense there was a large attendance at the Town Hall when a concert was given in aid of the funds of the Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital. The programme was an excellent one, but the excellent gathering was admirable evidence of the sincere sympathy which is accorded to the institution by the members of all the communities of Bombay. To the first half of the programme Madame Duran contributed Denza's well-known and sweetly pretty composition, "A May Morning," and she was entirely successful. Mrs. Crowe, who sang "Oh! Dry those tears" (Teresa del Riego), Miss Crum supplying the Violin Obligato, was also in excellent voice, and she gave an excellent rendering of the song. Mrs. Bollam's singing in Teresa del Riego's "Slave Song" was one of the successes of the evening, and she was heartily applauded. Mr. Basil Scott contributed "Three Little Songs" (Maude Valerie White). Captain Moore gave "The Sands o' Dee" (Clay), and Mr. Edgar Faulkner rendered very artistically "My Queen" (Blumenthal). Miss Procter, Miss Crum, Madame Duran, and Captain Moore contributed to the second part of the programme. Selections were also given by the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry. The evening passed off very enjoyably, and there is little doubt that the funds of the hospital have substantially benefited by the effort.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

SHOULDER-CAPES AND PELERINES.

WORK FOR THE HOME DRESSMAKER.

THE NARROW TOQUE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Colour crazes are, perhaps, more difficult to account for than any other of Fashion's vagaries, and it would be quite impossible to give a reason for that sudden vogue for bright emerald green which has lately made itself felt. Just at the present moment this vogue most frequently takes the form of a cravat of soft silk, in the most brilliant green imaginable, folded in stock fashion round the throat, and then knotted or tied in front, twice or even three times, in separate little bows, and worn in company with a gown in fine black faced cloth or dark grey tweed. With the emerald green cravats there has come a passing fancy also for large toques of tucked tulle or chiffon in the same vivid shade of green. Some of these are made in the three-cornered Napoleon shape with very deep brims, covered entirely with tucked or gathered chiffon, while others again are arranged in the more ordinary toreador form, or in a turban shape beat down a little at the back. The sole trimming as a rule consist of a large cockade rosette of green velvet ribbon, gathered or pleated and finished in the centre with a diamond ornament. Out of this cockade thereries always a stiff green aigrette. It should be remembered, however, that except to those happy folks who are blessed with very lovely complexions, these bright green toques are not likely to prove becoming. Everywhere the gowns with shoulder-capes and pelerines in the same materials are to be seen, and some of them are exceedingly pretty, while the wide variety of shape allowable as far as the capes are concerned will help to make this kind of costume generally becoming. Some very smart little capes come down to a sharp point in the centre of the waist, both back and front, while over the shoulders they take the form of a quantity of little frills, falling one over the other like the petals of a flower. The centre part is filled in sometimes with Irish lace, and sometimes with tucks or flat folds of the same material as the rest of the pelerine, while stole ends in front are frequently added for those to whose figures these long lines are specially becoming. In taffetas glace, shot with quaint, old-world colourings, these frilled pelerines are particularly charming. Glace silk gowns will be very much in evidence all this season, made with skirts that are fully gathered at the waist, and then trimmed near the hem with wide bouillonnes of the same silk, forming festoons, and caught up at intervals with gathered silk rosettes.

The industrious home dressmaker is now making her summer blouses. Among the newest and prettiest that are not beyond the skill of the average amateur are linen, in all varieties of weave trimmed with yak lace. Every colour will be in great demand for the coming summer's shirt, but white will, of course, be the leader, for after all, it is not so expensive when it is taken into consideration that no matter how often it is washed the colour always remains bright and new-looking. The new feature in trimming is heavy lace. This summer's model will have the following distinguishing features: Shoulders from two to four inches broader than last year; sleeves fitting snug from shoulder to elbow, and then flaring in full puffs gathered in narrow bands or 'mitten cuffs,' and a full pouch effect without the deep front dip of past seasons. The edict has gone out against the extreme dip front. The stylish figure of 1903 is to be of Venus-like proportion. All the blouses are tucked in some direction, and in many instances are buttoned down the back. This gives a chic appearance to the front of the blouse, and, incidentally, suggests to the girl who has no maid the value of a course of pyrsical culture. Quite as pretty as the yack lace are the fine open-work Irish embroideries. A pretty fashion for using the open-work embroidery with linen is to inset a square bib between rows of tucking, and so finish with lace insertion from bib to belt, the sleeve being tucked and banded to match.

The new double yoke effect is easily achieved by using this open-work embroidery. The upper yoke is of embroidery, having the effect of a daisy pattern in coarse Hanton braid. The lower yoke is tucked and edged with an insertion in the daisy design. The unlined stock and wristbands are of rows of the daisy embroidery. This blouse would also be very effective made of pale green linen, trimmed with lace of a deep shade of twine. If you have pretty embroidery or lace handkerchiefs, prepare to sacrifice them to your blouse this season. One good-sized handkerchief will make a pretty pointed yoke, and the second will make the trimming for sleeves, the third finishing the stock and wristbands. Plain twill or linen is combined with the handkerchief to form the full blouse and puff-sleeves. The exquisite finish and final smart touch in the most fashionable dressing this season is due to the prettiest and most feminine of all modern fashions—the fashion for the white bands of delicate hand-drawn linen for fine and sleeves. Plain linen bands and fancy-coloured "turn-overs" have been in vogue for some time, but these filmy bits of fine-drawn work are a new and artistic fashion fad that renders the simplest frock smart and the plainest blouse becoming. There are dozens of different designs in the hand-drawn collars and cuffs, some hardly more than elaborate hem-stitching in effect. In shape there is an infinite variety, from straight bands to Vandyke points, not forgetting the fashionable stole fronts carrying finely-drawn medallions. These blouse sets are invariably drawn on durable material and wear and wash beautifully.

The Parisienne and the Londoner will have to agree to differ about the new narrow toque that scoops over the face and was never intended for English faces. The foreign element in London—and it is big enough to run a fashion itself—will very likely wear the narrow toque, but it is not likely that we shall wear it. There were a large number of these the other day at a milliner's, one of which, in Tuscan coloured soft straw, with its brim all overhung with the bell-like pink blossoms of the horse chestnut tree, one could imagine very fascinating on its particular type. Of course there are some Englishwomen who look their best in this narrow toque arching over the face (straight noses are, indispensable thereto), but as a rule we look best in the rounder hat. Indeed, it is a case just now of the narrow toque v. the round wide flat hat, and these bigger hats are just as modish as the others. One sees just now these flat round hats worn straight on the head, or almost straight—raised on a bandeau—whilst others tilt downwards over the face in front and also at the back over the hair. There are, too, the lace draped shapes which obtain with the very picturesque type of dressing, and which are best in black, with the lace, of course, a fine black Chantilly. In the early editions of this hat the lace ends were very long, reaching almost to the waist of the wearer, but these were too pronounced, and the later editions show the lace reaching just to the shoulder, or very little beyond. This may be considered the early Victorian lace curtain revived.

The dangle is having a great day, but the dangle of commerce and the dangle of "chic" are not the same. We get dangles in the shape made and ready for our use, fashioned of silk cords and tassels, but in the world of "chic" these must be more complex and more difficult, made of taffeta or of cloth twirled and twisted and gauged in a hundred whims. Indeed, this making of taffeta trimmings amounts to a separate industry, like embroidering, and the great dressmakers now keep young girls doing nothing else but these elaborately manipulated taffeta trimmings. A most dainty sash was worn the other day on a flowered muslin frock—a summer model, of course—had each one of the many little ends (it was a short, bunchy sash) drawn into little sockets of silk; and on the same frock there was a buckle of drawn silk and tiny rosettes simulating flower, &c. The most perfectly charming summer frocks will be fashioned from flowered muslins or delaines with coloured taffeta daintinesses such as these. Another frock of flowered muslin had a tipped or pelerine of shot pink and green silk and

various other details. It was very, very fascinating. Indeed, the flowery muslin frock with shot taffeta details is about the prettiest possible prescription for the muslin days, exquisitely picturesque, and at the same time decidedly inexpensive, except, of course, in the matter of its manipulation. Girls, who are clever with their fingers, can of course, make all sorts of fascinating dangles and motifs and ganged trimmings or buckles from taffeta themselves, and send these to their dressmaker, if she be not of the distinguished order that can easily get such things made by their own staff. It will be as well to point out, by the way, that the peculiar value of the shot taffeta rests in that, from its iridescent nature, it carries out a flowery pattern as no plain taffetta possibly could; for example, a pink and blue shot taffeta, with a pinky, bluey, mauvy, flowery pattern, with foliage will be inperfect sympathy therewith, for it will reflect pink and blue and mauve, uniting all the elements of the pattern in itself and bringing together the whole scheme.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH, 27.

The suggestion of throwing open the doors of the Cyclists' Touring Club to motor cyclists, is arousing a large amount of interest, not only amongst the existing members, but throughout the cycling world. It will be remembered that on three occasions the proposition has been brought forward, but on each lost by a large majority and now so convinced are the council of the far reaching good of the proposal, that they have decided so obtain a postal vote of the members, to decide once and for all whether motorist are to enjoy the privileges now only reserved for ordinary cyclists. There is one point which those who are adverse to the inclusion of motorists should bear in mind and that is that in years to come motor cyclists may possibly be as numerous, or more so, than ordinary cyclist. Would it not, therefore, be better to receive them in their infancy, rather than drive them to form an association of their own, which in time would be a serious rival to the C. T. C.

A cyclist may scan down the name of those gentlemen elected by the Local Government Board to the Departmental Committee to enquire into the general condition and sufficiency of the roads of England and Wales, without finding one who may be said to possess any particular interest for cyclists. This is to be greatly regretted, since the roads of the two countries are more extensively used by wheelmen than any other form of traffic. There is this consolation, however, that the interests of motorists will be studied, and, what is good for the mechanically driven machine is in a degree good for the humanly propelled cycle. But on the whole, wheelmen have little to complain of in the state of the roads.

It is not often that we are able to agree with Rural Councils when the question of taxation of cyclists is under consideration, but with the remark of one member of the Holyw ell Rural District Council we are fully in accord. The old night-mare had fallen upon the "sleepy-headed councillors, hat cyclists, who were a nuisance on the roads, should be taxed. One member suggested that the tax should be 5s. a year, and collected by the police; he was doubtful whether the County Council had more power than they had, but he was sure there would be no harm in passing the resolution. No harm whatever! This is where we agree. If the Council passed ufty resolutions, cyclists would not be one with the more anxious.

What is a bicycle? We have always looked upon it as a convenient and enjoyable vehicle for conveying one here, there, and everywhere, without undue fatigue or inconvenience; we know it is classed as a carriage under the Highways Act, and was once even held to be a "carriage hung on springs"; But it comes as a great surprise to learn that it is a sledge, drag, or a similar vehicle. At least, this is the category under which a certain toll-keeper wished to class the bicycle, and which was upheld by the Bridge Committee. But the Lord Justice sitting at the Court of Appeal failed to discern how a bicycle could be classed as a sledge-hammer, and dismissed the appeal brought by the Bridge Committee of the Cressage Bridge, who were trying to obtain a sixpenny toll from a cyclist instead of one penny legally due.

Naturally the makers of the cars that are to run in the Gordon-Bennett and Paris-Madrid motor races, are very reserved as to their designs, keeping them and the horse power of their engines as much as possible a secret. We understand, however, that the Mercedes cars will be fitted with six cylinder motors, developing 90 h.p. The Mors will have 100 h. p. engines, and the De Dietrich only 40 h. p. We have not heard as to the horse power of the other cars.

We give herewith a list of a Southern road records as issued by the Southern Road Record Association, Singles:—Fifty miles; A. E. King 2 hrs. 31 min. 55 sec.; hundred miles, E. J. Steele hrs. 38 min. 8 sec.; twelve hours, G. A. Olley 193 miles; twenty-four hours, Time standard 280 miles. Tandems:—Fifty miles; Hogen and Targett, 2 hrs. 16 min. 7 sec; hundred miles, Hertop and Vickery, 5 hrs. 29 min. 6 sec.; twelve hours, Tate and Lockeyear, 201 miles 5 furlongs; twenty-four hours, Time standard 300 miles. All the above records represent unpaced rides and considering the hilly nature of the roads in the south, are remarkably good performances.

A frequent cause of complaint amongst cyclists towards the proprietors of country inns, is their disinclination to supply beverages such as tea or coffee. Wheelmen are fully aware that tea entails a certain amount of trouble to prepare, but on the other-hand they are not always disposed to partake of the many concoctions there are to select from in the way of minerals, beers and spirits. On several occasions inn keepers have deliberately refused to supply tea, and although they may bring trouble on their heads by not serving, they know that cyclists would not take the trouble to wait till the next licensing sessions to lodge a complaint against them. There is, however, a bill before Parliament, now in committee, which make inn-keepers liable to heavy fines if they refuse to provide the "reasonable demands" of travellers. As action can be taken against offender at any time after the offence, without waiting for the licensing sessions, cyclists will find no trouble in obtaining their requirements if the bill finally comes into force.

The principal race meeting in London on Easter Monday will be the professional meeting at the Canning Town track, where a powerful programme is expected to draw a large concourse of spectators. The "tit-bit" will be the International paced race providing the present negotiations are successful. Michael and Hall both intend putting in an appearance with their latest pacing machines, and are anxious to have a cut at the British hour record.

The new discovery for intensifying the spark of motors is meeting with universal approval. There is no doubt that the "multiplier" undoubtedly produces a fine splash spark in the engine. In our experience, and after a practical test of the application of some hundreds of miles, we do not recollect having once experienced a misfire due, to defective sparking or the plug not flaming. Experience of course will prove if the intensifier will have any injurious effect on any part of the motor, such as the coil for instance. It has been said that the coil's life is considerably curtailed by inducing too strong a current to flow. In the ordinary way a high grade coil will last for years, and it is not likely that it will in any way deteriorate through its use. A curious phenomena in connection with gap-sparking, is that the plug without the gap yields a much hotter spark than when the gap is used. To prove this it is only necessary to take a piece of paper and hold it between the points of the plug, and if the gap is not used and the test again tried, the paper will not ignite. Still, the appliance ensures perfect sparking which is of more importance than that of its colorific aspect.

The record breaking season for motor bicycles has begun early in England. Last month, F. W. Chase, at the Canning Town track covered ten miles in 12 min. 56 4-5 secs. The record breaker's motor cycle was fitted with the speedy Dunlop motor tyres.

THE earthquake which startled the good people of the Midlands at last afforded the inhabitants a new, if not a pleasant, experience. Within the last few years the south-west of England and the north of Scotland are the only places which have experienced the sensation, which is said to be of daily occurrance in Japan. It is twenty years, indeed, since the last serious earthquake happened in England, when damage estimated at £10,000 was done to property in the Colchester district.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label. [illegible]

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. M. HESKETH, M.A., on relief, will act as Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Mr. James Malcolm Fraser acts as Acting Consul for Denmark at Aden during the absence of Mr. E. Somerville Murray.

The services of Captain H. G. Carnegy, Indian Army, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Probationary Third Grade, Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed on the 17th March an examinat on in Law.

Mr. J. B. Chapman, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary, is granted nine months' combined leave, privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate with effect from 20th April or the subsequent date on which he is relieved, the period counting as privilege leave being two months and twenty-four days.

Lieurenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D. (Dur.), I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for two months, in combination with furlough for 5 months, with effect from the 18th April.

Mr. W. Birkett is appointed a member of the Bombay Boiler Commission vice Mr. W. W. Wilson, resigned.

Mr. C. Gulland, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Western Nara District, during the absence of Mr. Chapman on leave, or until further orders.

Messrs. E. M. Proes, A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade and Acting Executive Engineer, and R. T. Harrison, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed on 16th March an examination in Sindhi.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., acting District Judge, Hyderabad, passed on the 16th March an examination in Sindhi according to the Highe Standard.

Mr. W. E. Young, Chief Collector of Customs and Collector of Salt Revenue in Sind, is allowed privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for one year and nine months, with effect from 1st May or the subsequeni date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. P. Vaughan, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner in Sind, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date he avails himself of it in combination with furlough for eighteen months.

Mr O. Rothfeld, I. C. S., passed an examination in Gujarati according to the High Proficiency Test on the 8th April.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, I. C. S., passed an examination in Sanskrit according to the High Proficiency Test on the 8th April.

The Reverend P. B. Horne, M.A., Chaplain of Dharwar, has been appointed to officiate as Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the Venerable Archdeacon W. E. Scott, M.A., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The Reverend H. N. Bridge is appointed to be Joint Chaplain of Karachi with effect from the 13th April.

Major M. A. T. Collie, M.B (Aberd.), C. M., I. M. S., retires Principal and Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. M. D. (Dur.), I. M. S or pending further orders.

Major T. D. C. Barry, I. M. S., is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from date of relief.

THE ARREST OF COLONEL YATE.

It has been obvious from the first that the arrest and detention of Colonel Yate on the Chaman frontier was not an act conformable to the spirit of the relations presumed to subsist between allied States, much less between those where the connection is that of protector and protege. The later and more accurate accounts of the circumstances that are now to hand show that there was not a shadow of an excuse for any suspicion on the part of the Afghans. Colonel Yate had no camera with him, as was at first reported and no papers. The idea of his desiring to take views of the Afghan position would be an absurd one, but Afghan order officials are not necessarily enlightened personages, and a camera might have seemed to them a doubtful and dangerous apparatus if he had had it: but he had not. He had with him nothing but his dogs, whose presence was itself enough to explain the situation. It is quite certain that if an Afghan officer of rank had strayed inadvertently across to our side of the border he would not have been seized and sent off to Quetta. Still the act of a few over hasty khasadars, backed up by a pig-headed commandant, would not necessarily warrant any general inferances of a hostile attitude on the part of the State they were locally representing or its distant ruler, and in the case of Afghanistan there is every reason for being slow to believe evil. But there seems to be no doubt that at any rate on this corner of the frontier there is a truculent spirit abroad among the Amir's troops. On the 10th instant, four days after Colonel Yate's arrest, Lieutenant Hamer of the 23th Baluchis, while out riding on our side of the line, was fired at by the Afghans from the other side of the border, a purely gratuitous outrage, which seems to show that the garrison of Baldak have become excited by their first exploit. It was in some ways unfortunate that the incident of the 6th should have happened just at the moment when there happened to be a convergence of high officials upon this particular point. Lord Kitchener had just arrived there from Quetta in the course of his inspection of the frontier. Colonel Yate, the Governor-General's Agent, was in the train to Chaman on his way to meet the Commander-in-Chief, and General Sir Alfred Gaselee, also by pre-arrangement, arrived on the 8th, though he left along with Lord Kitchener on the following day. Even on our side at Quetta it was inevitable that rumour should promptly connect these movements with the unlucky incident that had just happened on the border: while the Afghans would entertain no doubt whatever on the subject. Hence their elation and excitement, which has manifested itself by sniping into our side of the border. It is obvious that this last cannot be tolerated. It would be a simple matter to turn out the garrison of Chaman and execute reprisals on the Baldak fort and its occupants. But, on the other hand, it is plainly inexpedient that a mere local instance of misbehaviour should be the means of exhibiting India at variance with Afghanistan. The remedy lies with the Amir: and there is no reason to assume that he will be slow or insincere about righting matters. After what has happened it must be highly desirable that he should institute a relief of the troops serving in this region and give the Fort Commandant unmistakeable intimation that his action has been an error.—"Pioneer."

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 17.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

After Criminal Reference Full Bench.

Appeal for Judgement.

1234—Bhaishanker K and G—Valabdas Sawjee and another vs Ludha Premjee and others—Madhowjee and V.

Suits for Judgement.

113-02—Craigie L and O—Hari Pandurang and another vs The Secretary of State for India in Council and another—E F Nicholson and Crawford B and Co,

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

After Criminal Reference Full Bench.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

525-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hoosum Bin Shaik Ahamad Makba vs Mahomed Ismail Makba and others. Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

After Criminal Reference Full Bench.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

8-03—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs Bhagwandas Waljee—Diksbit and D.—Part heard.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admirably adapted for curing diseases incidental to females. At different periods of life women are subject to complaints which require a peculiar medicine and it is now an indisputable fact that there is nothing so suitable for complaints of this nature as Holloway's Pills. For all the debilitating disorders incidental to the sex, and in every contingency perilous to the life and health of woman—youthful or aged, married or single—they are a safe and reliable remedy. Their purifying qualities render them invaluable to females of all ages. They are searching and cleansing yet invigorating; a few doses will speedily remove irregularities in the system, and thereby establish health on a sound and firm basis.

MR. BARR ROBERTSON AND INDIAN CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a leading article in your issue of the 3rd April you referred to Mr. Barr Robertson's address on the Indian currency. It gives, you say, the case for Government. If this is so, then must the defence have taken up an entirely new position from that it has held for ten years, for Mr. Robertson acknowledges the stability of the rupee up to 1893, the date of the legislation. If you are correct, then we are at last on a scientific level as regards the question, and we should be able to make rapid progress in understanding it.

You call it a defence of the currency policy; but although the lecturer distinctly favours the legislation, he has not met one tithe of the attacks that have been directed against it. He has indeed made his own attack so to speak, and has then proceeded to defend it, but even this friendly attack is unsuccessfully defended. How does Mr. Robertson contend that the legislation kept the economic position unimpaired? It was the now admitted stability of the rupee which did that up to 1893. That the dethronement of the rupee has not yet apparently done much to impair the economic condition is a proof of the country's inherent strength, but it is no proof whatever that the country would not have moved forward with great strides, had the legislation not been passed, and had not the stable standard been removed.

You write that the change was made at a time when India would have passed to currency conditions which would have produced national disaster. Where and whence would disaster have arisen? In 1892 the rupee was of the same value as in 1873. Do you argue that under any possible conditions the rupee might have fallen to a disastrous extent had the mints remained open, and had the natural flow of silver not been interfered with? Two adverse factors are mentioned by Mr. Robertson, the probable repeal of the Allison Act, and the increased imports of silver. But the passing of the Allison Act absolutely failed to affect the value of silver, except for a brief speculative period; how then could its repeal have such extraordinary and dreadful consequences? And the increased imports of silver were no menace; on the contrary they pointed to an increased demand, and increased demand does not, as a rule, tend to decrease value. It was a common error in 1893 from which Mr. Robertson is not exempt, that the increased supplies were a menace as if any one supplied a commodity without a demand, or could force a country to buy what it did not require. The absurd theory that the mints attracted silver was based on this delusion. The increased supplies which must have been in answer to increased demand are actually an argument against the probability of silver falling in value.

You then quote Lord George Hamilton, but this is no argument. Lord George Hamilton does not pretend to be an economist and as chiefly responsible for the continuance of the legislation he was bound to defend it to the utmost. The talk about a great national calamity impending before even the rupee had fallen a pie below its 1873 value may be challenged. Let us, too, remember, as Mr. Webb has said, that a fall in the currency is far less ominous than a rise, yet where England had suffered a rise of 60 per cent. in her currency without any apparent national disaster India had not suffered even any fall at all. National disaster is a fine term but it is not argument.

You write that the bullion value of the rupee would not have been higher than 11d. On what grounds do you maintain this? Mr. Robertson says so? It is an assertion for which not the ghost of an argument has been put forward. I assert that the rupee would never have fallen below 1s. 1 1-32d, and I can support my assertion with arguments. I have very good grounds too for stating that the rupee would now be intrinsically at 1s. 3d., if the mints had remained open. And suppose we were to grant a great rise in prices, I yet should fail to see where the national calamity comes in; a great rise in prices would have been far less calamitous than England's fall of prices to the same extent, while infinitely less injurious than the fifty per cent or more tax on an absolute necessity like the currency which we now have.

You say exchange had fallen, continued to fall, and threatened to fall further, but this is the old position which has been abandoned for, as Mr. Robertson admits, the fall was due entirely to the rise in gold and left the rupee absolutely unaffected as a perfect standard of value.

You say:—"So long as the equilibrium of Indian finance was not seriously endangered no steps were taken. This is not quite correct. From 1870 onwards India had been taking steps in the matter, and was only prevented closing her mints by the economical good sense of her advisers in England. Then you say that the Government rightly regarded the silver standard as much too precarious for the Empire, and passed to a gold standard. If the silver standard which only ceased as if it was going to fall was too precarious, what epithet shall we apply to the gold standard which had already arisen about 60 per cent.? You will see, then, now meaningless all these expressions are—national disaster—serious advance in prices—dislocation in the internal economy of India—limit of safety for Indian finance had been reached—grave responsibility—silver standard too precarious"—if, as was the case there was no danger ahead, for the rupee with open mints was in a sound condition and gold with its enormously increased supplies had touched high watermark and was bound to fall.

India passed, you write, from the silver to the gold standard. India has never passed to the gold standard, her standard is silver monometallic, and based on the rupee as much as England's is gold monometallic and based on the sovereign; that India's currency is debased and that England's is not is the only difference, though, I confess, a large one. Until gold circulates freely in India which it never will, and until I can demand gold in payment, there is no gold standard in India.

You then claim for the legislation the result that India has a range of prices dating from 1873 of such stability that no other country can show. This is a little too much, to claim for closed mints the stability which open mints alone gave the legislation did its best to destroy that stability, and if it is continued it will assuredly succeed in destroying it.

Mr. Robertson's position then rests on two grounds that in 1893 a great disaster was impending, and that the legislation has kept the currency stable. I have shown the absurdity of the disaster theory, and to claim rupee stability for closed mints, when it has been proved to be for twenty years the crown and glory of open mints, takes one's breath away. Mr. Webb moreover shows that there has already in '98 and '99 been a dangerous fall in prices, and that the fall was not continued is plainly due to the famine.

You write:—"Mr. Robertson aptly described our system of currency as very closely resembling that of France." It, however, does not in the least resemble it. A halting standard like that of France requires that gold and silver should circulate freely side by side, it also requires enormous stores of gold in reserve to back up the silver circulation. I need hardly point out that neither of these factors are present in the Indian currency. Our currency is debased silver mono-metallism; the talk about a gold standard serves to gild the pill of currency debasement; it has no other place in the controversy.

Just consider how exceedingly illogical the whole position is. The rupee is admitted to have been an ideal standard up to 1892 inclusive, and far and away superior to the sovereign. But not a whisper was heard recommending the dethronement of the gold standard, although it had risen 60 per cent. in value; but a great clamour arose about silver, and the poor rupee which had behaved in a most exemplary fashion was kicked off the throne because, as you say, there was some fear lest he might misbehave in the near future. The fears were groundless, but had they not been so the treatment of the two standard would have been most illogical to dethrone the rupee, because it might fail, and to cherish the sovereign which had misbehaved to the extent of a 60 per cent rise would have been downright foolishness. As well might a man dismiss one servant because he looked as if he might get drunk, and entertain another in his place who, he knew, got drunk every day in the week. The only logical move, of course, would have been to kick gold off the currency throne in England and put silver in its place.

The fact is that Mr. Robertson has unfairly misrepresented the attitude of Government in 1893; they were not as illogical as he would make out; the Government of that time thought as they had thought since 1895; that silver was greatly depreciating in value and they did not know how long the fall in value might continue; there seemed no limit to the fall and they were alarmed accordingly, and, therefore, dismissed their really steady-going servant the rupee. Mr. Robertson who knows that silver was the perfection of a standard up to 1893 attempts with this fact before him to find a reason for the legislation, a task too difficult for any man to accomplish. If Mr. Robertson's views are accepted we may hope before long to see our really trustworthy old servant soon reinstated in his post.

Is it probable that such arguments as these will induce critics to abandon criticism as you advise them to do; on the contrary, seeing the great weakness of the new position, those who are suffering so terribly from the legislation are bound to push the attack with renewed vigour. For Mr. Robertson is, it is clear, very far from succeeding in meeting even his own chosen line of attack; how would he, then, meet the real attack, such as was sketched by "Q" a short time ago in the columns of your contemporary.—Yours, etc.

JAMSETJEE ARDASEER WADIA.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presiding.

DOINGS OF THE CITY TRUST.

Mr. S. D. Khote proposed that the Board of the Improvement Trust be requested to forward to the Corporation excerpts from the proceedings of their meetings for distribution to the councillors. He said the Board furnished the Corporation with the report of their proceedings for some period and then discontinued it on the ground that the meetings had been thrown open to the press.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta remarked that on former occasions a charge of three annas was made for every copy of excerpts supplied to them by the Trust, and so about seventy-five copies were required, and as four meetings were held in a month, the annual cost would be very large, about Rs 1,000. He therefore hoped that when the matter came before the Trustees, the Commissioner and the Corporation's representations would endeavour to get the papers supplied at a cheaper rate.

Mr. Hormusjee S. Vakil proposed a rider to the effect that the excerpts should be supplied to them free of charge.

The rider was accepted and the resolution was adopted.

OPERATIONS OF THE CITY TRUST.

The Corporation considered the Budget estimates of income and expenditure of the Bombay Improvement Trust for the year 1903-04 together with the auditor's report on the accounts of the Trust for the half year ending 30th September, 1902. It was proposed that the papers be recorded.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee said the policy adopted by the Improvement Trust seemed to be to deprive the people of their free-hold right and to purchase properties at rates which almost came to confiscation.

Mr. Hormusjee S. Vakil said that it was a matter of congratulation that the public were being taken into confidence in the operations of the Trust. The speeches delivered by their representatives giving an account of their stewardship on the Board had to a certain extent cleared the atmosphere. He considered the representatives were to be blamed for the manner in which the northern part of the Fort had been blocked by allowing big buildings to be erected on the Hornby Road. Owners of small properties were compelled by circumstances to accept whatever amounts offered them by the Trust. The native landlords of Bombay had to suffer immensely from the operations of the Trust, and if such landlords had only been Europeans, he thought, a loud outcry would have been raised. The speaker then went on criticising the operations of the Trust and pointed out how that body pulled down houses and turned out tenants. The Trust had done nothing to relieve the congested areas in the city beyond erecting three miserable chawls. Destruction of dwelling houses had resulted in the rise of rent, and while they could render no help to the poor classes they had undertaken the reclamation scheme, which, when completed, would only benefit the richer classes. He said that such operations of spoliation would be sealed within a few hours by a supreme Judicial Tribunal.

Dr. N. N. Katrak said he had all along looked upon the Flats as the Corporation's property, but on referring to the Trust schedule he now found that it was Government's property. He mentioned that point in order that it might not be lost sight of. Referring to the building operations he said it was a question whether sufficient capital would be forthcoming to rebuild all the land that had been cleared of its existing tenements. He said the success of the Trust's depended on the rise of the value of their property, that meant increase in the rents so as to give a return on the money invested. But his investigation showed that employers of labour in Bombay were not in a position to give wages which would enable their work people to pay such enhanced rents.

Mr. Khote desired to have some explanation with regard to the expenditure to be incurred on the repairs to the Kennedy Sea Face.

Mr. S. D. Dhonly said that the Nagpada scheme had proved that the people were reluctant to purchase sites and erect properties on them.

After some further discussion, the matter was postponed and the business of the special meeting was proceeded with.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

ALLEGED DELAY.

Mr. C. H. Stalvad in accordance with a notice of motion, moved:—That the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution of 2nd August 1901, to carefully observe and report upon the work of the Special Officer appointed by that Resolution to ascertain by all possible means the quantity of water actually brought into the City, and also to ascertain by application of Deacon's meters and all other available means the amount of waste occurring through leakage from the mains and reservoirs and the amount of consumption or waste of water of all sorts which takes place, except such as takes place after reaching house-pipes, be requested to submit an ad interim report stating in detail what has been done up to the present time in carrying out the above Resolution as well as Resolution of 26th August, 1901, by which certain further matters connected with the water supply of the City were referred to the said Special Officer, with special reference to the appointment of Mr. Hewett for the purpose and a report from him as to what he has done up to now." In support of his proposition Mr. Stalvad stated the circumstances under which the Special Officer was appointed. He said the Corporation had no information as to what Mr. Hewett had done, and why he had since been replaced by another officer.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. D. Khote said the Committee had done nothing for two years and made no attempt to appoint an expert and special officer. He thought that the time had now arrived for the Committee to make their report and inform the Corporation giving their reasons for the change made in Mr Hewett's appointment.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna as chairman of the Committee repudiated the charge that they had done nothing. He pointed out how Mr. Hewett had been reverted to his own appointment and another officer selected by the Commissioner, in whose hands the Committee had left the matter. The newly appointed officer had already commenced his work.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta observed that all that the Corporation desired was that a thoroughly competent officer should be appointed. A long time had been taken in making the selection of the officer, but as nothing had yet been known as to what he had done it was necessary that some explanation of the matter should be placed before the Corporation and the public. He (Mr. Mehta) would like to know why Mr. Bhurda was appointed to succeed Mr. Hewett. What was wanted was a special officer, not one connected with the Water Department, and it was on that ground Mr. Hewett's appointment was made, but as he had gone back to another work it was only right that the Corporation should know what he had done and how far the Committee had supervised his work.

Mr. Baptista moved as an amendment that in the opinion of the Corporation some other gentleman should be appointed.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the amendment.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY.

THE eighth general meeting of shareholders of the Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, was held yesterday at its registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, Chairman of the board of Directors, presiding.

The report of the directors stated:—In submitting their report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1902, your directors regret that the state of the mill industry in Bombay is still far from satisfactory. During the past year the prices of cotton have been higher than in 1901 while there has been no equivalent rise in the prices of yarn due entirely to the further decline in the exchange with China. The year's earning has resulted in a profit, after deducting the agent's commission of Rs. 1,03,475-12-5 which your directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum free of income tax Rs. 55,440, reserve fund for depreciation of machinery account Rs. 51,000, carried forward Rs. 35-12-5, total Rs. 1,03,475-12-5. Mr. H.A.H. Payne retires by rotation from the board of directors but is eligible for re-election. Your Mill and stock of cotton, yarn, etc., have been insured against fire for Rs. 12,60,000 and your machinery for £105,660.

The Chairman, in briefly addressing the shareholders, said that the staff had worked extremely well and deserved the best thanks of the meeting.

The report and audited accounts were approved, adopted, and confirmed. A second dividend for the year ending 31st December 1902, at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of income tax, was declared Mr. H. A. H. Payne, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Fergason and Irvine were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 400. The best thanks of the shareholders were given to the agents for their careful management of the mill; and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

AT KING EDWARD'S COURT.

BRILLIANT SCENE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

GOODLY crowds assembled to watch the arrival of those bidden to the Court at Buckingham Palace although as a matter of fact very little could be seen of the occupants of the carriages which drove in in endless succession from 9 p. m. until about 10-30 p. m. Nearly all the privileged guests were warmly cloaked and the occasional flash of a tiara, glimpse of a bouquet or of diplomatic and martial uniform only faintly hinted the splendour which was presently en evidence inside the Palace.

The guard swung in to the inspiriting strains of its fine band soon after the gates were opened, and took up its allotted position in the inner quadrangle, every man of the company feeling intensely grateful to the King for his kindly thoughtfulness in decreeing that on this and every other night of Court festivities the dismissal would immediately follow the arrival of the guests. To be precise, the men commenced their march back to Chelsea Barracks at 10-45 p. m.

Inside the Palace, writes the "Westminster," the same condition of things incidental to arrival and deposit of wraps prevailed as was set forth in these columns on Saturday last; and once again the company streamed en masse up the grand staircase. Here, however, it may be interpolated, that the Corps Diplomatique, Government, &c., have not only a separate entrance to the Palace, avoiding the the falling into line and consequent tedious waiting, but they also have their own private staircase, up which none but those privileged personages are permitted to go. In addition, there is still another staircase, sacred to the Royal Family, this being used by any of them who may not be staying in the building. Any ascent of these stairs is made in much stately solemnity, the exalted personages being preceded by lords and grooms in waiting, carrying their wards of office and walking backwards.

Their Majestes' private apartments are on the same floor and in the near neighbourhood of the Throne Room, where the Court was held; but the whole of the Royal Family always assemble in a special saloon, whence they issue in prescribed order, marshalled by a brilliant throne of lords-in-waiting, equerries, Royal pages, and the Lord Chamberlain. The Gentlemen-at-Arms have previously taken up their usual position at the scene of the function, and his Majesty's private band have made ready for the entrance of the Court, which, of course, is greeted with the National Anthem. Very imposing, highly stately, and surpassingly beautiful is this same entrance! Slow and dignified movement, the King and Queen enter side by side, and proceed to the chairs of state which are placed in advance of the brilliant group of Princes and Princesses, who file in in the same dignified manner to their appointed places. Then come the various members of the Household, who are in actual attendance, and presently the eye rests upon the component parts of a picture revolved into a whole which has no equal in the realm.

Not yet do the King and Queen take their seats for are not the trusted representatives of "our well-beloved cousins," or, in other words, the friendly European and Oriental monarchs, to first pay their respects to the Majesty? A very brilliant gathering of personages this is, and the progress past the Presence is somewhat lengthy, inasmuch as his Majesty shakes hands with each Ambassador, accompanying this with a few gracious words of greeting.

Those who have the entree are the next to appear, and, needless to say, Mr. Chamberlain is greeted with especial warmth, and is a centre of attraction amongst his colleagues, and the privileged circle generally.

Quite a considerable number of dignitaries are present, to say nothing of the long line of presences who presently began to make their appearance. These come in for a goodly share of attention and criticism from those who by now have made the large saloon their temporary halting-place. Some are palpably nervous, one lady drooping her card at the feet of the State official who sought to take it—which card promptly slid across the polished parquet, making a perceptible delay in the proceedings during its recovery. Another debutante almost slipped on the glassy surface, but this fortunately was after passing their Majesties, so it was very little noticed. But one cannot help but think that a strip of carpet would be conducive to the comfort of the nervous young people—already worked up to the highest possible tension.

Space forbids details of dresses, but it may be mentioned that Queen Alexandra again wears her favourite colour, her magnificent robe being fundamentally composed of delicate mauve satin, with Oriental embroidery on English net as an overtrimming. The diamond crown of last week is now replaced by one composed of diamonds and pearls, and the four Orders worn are English, Indian, Danish, and Russian respectively. The Princess of Wales is in the pale blue which is so becoming to her fair hair and complexion, and her ornaments are also of diamonds and pearls.

One think which must inevitably strike an old attendant at Drawing Rooms is the fact that only two curtseys—to the King and Queen respectively—have now to be made, instead of the seven or eight which formerly prevailed. And another innovation is that the ladies have not now to back out of the presence, but can pass straight across the room with their regulation trains in graceful negligence. And, by the way, just as these same trains are deftly taken down and arranged by the officials when one enters the Throne Room, so are they again gathered up and placed on the arm when leaving that august place. Indeed if a guest can only retain her presence of mind she cannot possibly err in any direction; for she is as it were, taken possession of guided, and instructed from the moment of entering the Palace to that of leaving it.

When all the presentations are over, and Sir Walter Parratt's skilful musicians have rendered the eight pieces on the programme, the Court retires in the pre-arranged order and there is a general move to the buffets, which hitherto during the evening have been thinly attended.

The Royal Family honoured a few personal friends with an invitation to their private supper room, where the meal was partaken of seated. The menu, however, was a short one, the King having a rooted dislike to lengthy sojourn at the tables. Everything partaken of had been prepared in the Palace kitchens, under the able direction of M. G. Menager, who has been 'chef' to his Majesty for many years. The dishes were rich and rare, special attention being given to the sweets, which in appearance were artistic triumphs.

Very grateful are his Majesty's liegos that the old order of no refreshment has given place to a comfortable repast before braving the outer air.

The admirable telephone arrangement from the top of the staircase to the Hall announces the downward passage of each guest, with a result that the carriage is in waiting by the time the porch is reached, and the thousand odd which have attended are got away without the slightest confusion.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk to rapid in several places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 7° to 11° in excess of normal at Bhavnagar, Veraval and Surat and the minimum from 4° to 6° at Jhansi, Ajmer, Deesa, Neemuch, Jaipur, Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Khandwa. The maximum varied from 110° at Deesa to 82 at Dwarka and the minimum from 61° at Lahore to 86° at Aurangabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The skies are partially cloudy at Bombay, Poona, Karwar and Cuddappah. Humidity has increased considerably at Bangalore, Belgaum, Malegaon, Amraoti and Nagpur.

Rain amounting to about three-quarters of an inch has fallen at Colombo.

Weather continues fine, but pressure is slightly below normal in Berar and at Bombay with southerly or south-westerly winds at and south of Bombay.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th April.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to the following members as under:—Gr J H Griffiths for 12 months and Gr T Hatton for 6 months from 16th instant.

2. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 9th instant:—Gr H Milloy.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all hemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE AND EVERY WHERE.

Five centuries ago the possibilities of St. Margaret's Hope and Inverkeithing as a 'naval" base were known. The following extract is from John Hardyng's versified "Chronicle of the Tounes and Myles of Scotland, and the way how to conveigh an armie as well by land as water into the chifest parts thereof." This is supposed to have been written in contemplation of a descent on Scotland by Henry V.:—

At Enmerkeithen and Saynt Margarite's Hope
Your navy may receav vytale in that countrie.
Alongst th eWater of Forth, as I can grope,
With bulk and barge, of no smal quantitie,
You to support in your necessytie;
So that you may not in those countreys fayle
To have for your army redye vytale.

A good story about J. Pierpont Morgan has just come to light. At a dinner given to Mr. Morgan in Philadelphia, it happened, by some unfortunate oversight, that the guest of honour had no oyster fork. In commenting good-naturedly on this accident, Mr.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Not since the death of Dean Stanley has the Church of England lost a more interesting and sympathetic personality than that of Dean Farrar, who died on Sunday night. Interesting as were the theological views of the Dean of Canterbury, they were scarcely so fascinating as his personality, one of rare charm and sweetness. Perhaps no fact gave the late Dean greater happiness than the knowledge that he always carried with him the love of the countless boys, who, now grown men, years back at Harrow and at Marlborough, passed through his hands. There was solid ground for this, for schoolboys in the aggregate are as shrewd and keen judges of men as can be found.

A fellow-student of Dean Farrar at King's College in the late forties describes him as always a bookworm. Wedded to his work, delighting in the classics, he was ever at his books. On one occasion the two of them competed for a prize. They were staunch friends, and when they left the Examination Hall each probably grudged himself success for the disappointment it meant to the other. As it happened, Farrar's friend was the first to hear the result, which was the crowning of the future Dean as victor. The high-minded friend, anxious to be the first to give the good tidings to the student, hurried off in a cab to Farrar's rooms in North London and found him, surrounded by text-books, deep in study for another examination! This indomitable gift of hard work was typical of him. But it surely needed a peculiarly constituted nature to enable a man fresh from one test to concentrate himself upon his preparation for the next.

"Eric," the boys, book by which the Dean asserted his claim to be accounted a notable, if namby, pamby, writer of school romance, has always been said to have been to a great extent autobiographical. Throughout its pages, at any rate, there is apparent that knowledge of, and sympathy with boys which rendered him so successful a schoolmaster. I remember an old Mariburian telling me how in a moment of rebellion when proposal was being made among the boys to oppose Dr. Farrar's wishes, he exclaimed, "Who cares about Farrar?" and, even as he spoke, a kind hand was laid on his shoulder and he heard the well-known voice of the headmaster, who had suddenly entered the room, say, "I do." The boy was more shamed and punished thus than by a dozen thrashings.

The Dean was once travelling third class on the Great Western with a miscellaneous assortment of fellow-passengers, and conversation, opened by him on a popular subject, became general. A youngster of thirteen returning to school was seated in a corner, listening to all that passed, but too shy to join in. The Dean noted him, and good naturedly addressed a remark to him from time to time. At an intermediate station the compartment was emptied of all but the Dean and the schoolboy. Then the conversation veered promptly on to short and kindred subjects. Over half an hour elapsed, and as the train slowed up at the boy's destination, the Dean shook hands, smuggling a five-shilling piece into the lad's palm. To the eternal glory of the schoolboy, be it recorded that he hesitated to take the tip. I've enjoyed the talk, sir, and I never knew that sort before, he said. The compliment, though vague, was genuine. The Dean smiled and took out his card. You needn't mind taking it from me," he rejoined, in reference to the tip, adding with a friendly gleam of the eye, "it's sure to come in useful."

The expression, seated at his desk, was certainly not applicable to the Dean, prolific writer though he was, for he did nearly all his literary work standing upright in front of a very tall desk, of the height of those usual in counting-houses. One can hardly imagine the position a comfortable one, yet the Dean is said to have found it both satisfactory and inspiring. One of his best-known portraits shows him, pen in hand, standing to his work.

"In the current issue of your excellent paper," writes a Dundee correspondent, of "of M. A. P." "under the heading of 'The Texts of Public Men,' you say you wonder what Mr. Chamberlain's favourite text is. It is this: 'And he set out to go unto the land of Canaan, and unto the land of Canaan he came.'"

With reference to your article on the Durbar in "M.A.P.," a correspondent writes from the Riviera Palace Hotel, Monte Carlo, I have just lately returned from India, and was talking yesterday to two native jugglers who were performing in the hotel. They told me they had just returned from the Durbar. They asked me whom it was for, the King or the Queen. I replied, For the King. They then asked what had happened to the Queen—the great Queen.

When Harry Cavendish was about twelve years old, writes a correspondent, he was at the same school as was, and I remember him quite well. He was fairly tall for his age with a plump rosy face, and dark hair and eyes. He was not very good at games (which did not include exploring,) and never took to them much. In those days he was very impulsive and hot-headed, but a thoroughly good sort all the same. He was very keen on acting and I still possess a cutting from the Topical Times describing his impersonation of Dulcie in Vice Versa, the play adapted from Anstey's novel by Edward Rose, which spoke in the highest terms of his 'winsome impersonation.' There is also a photograph in existence of him with a long flowing wig and girl's short frock, gazing tenderly at a lanky youth who took the part of Dickie. I do not know whether in after life he ever went in for theatricals, at Eton or elsewhere, but there is no doubt that he had a real talent for acting, which only required experience to reach a high level. A story told against him at school was that his step-father—Captain Norton—once caught him smoking, and, in order to cure him of the habit, made the wretched boy throw away the cigarette and smoke a cigar from beginning to end! The result may be imagined, but the cure was, I believe, not lasting."

"I think you will find that you are in error in your kindly reference to the late Henry Pottinger Stephens," writes a correspondent, in stating that he was ever something in the City. No man had ever less commercial instincts than he, though an expedition to Guatemala with such a kindred spirit as the late Duke of Manchester was probably not without attraction to his adventurous mind. Educated at Eton, he was originally intended for the Diplomatic Service, and I fancy on two separate occasions was second by only a very few marks in the Foreign Office examination. It was when leading the life of a smart young man about London in the early seventies that, acting, I believe, on the advice of Mr. Gibson Bowles, M. P., he finally adopted journalism as his profession, and soon showed such marked ability in it, that before he was twenty-five he was selected by Mr. MacDonald, the then manager of "The Times," to act as its correspondent in Paris second only to the redoubtable M. de Blowitz himself.

"Most old Etonians of the later sixties will recall Stephens as a singular handsome, attractive young man, and a very good exponent of the field game of football. Equally will those who boarded with him at Marriott's remember how a species of infernal, machine or stink pot which he and the present Lord Mayo—then Nass—had compounded with a view to the annoyance of their dame's cook, fell literally into the hands of Mr. Marriott himself, to the intense disgust of that most handsome of Eton masters, and to the equally great discomfiture of the young conspirators themselves."

Mr. Leonard Cohen, who gave such weighty evidence in the Alien Commission, holds the important office of President of the Jewish Board of Guardians, the unique philanthropic society, which was found nearly half a century ago, and has now a world-wide reputation. Mr. Cohen, accepted the post in 1900 in succession to his uncle Mr. B. L. Cohen, M. P., and is the son of another M. P., the late Mr. Lionel Lewis Cohen. Mr. Leonard Cohen's aunt is Lady Montagu, wife of Sir Samuel Montagu, an ex-M. P. from the other side of the House. His uncle, Mr. N. L. Cohen, was very nearly returned in a recent election. Mr. Alfred L. Cohen, still another uncle, does an immense amount of what Jews call communal work. Mr. Leonard Cohen, naturally enough, finds that the magnitude of his work at the Board of Guardians prevents his taking up anything else in the community.

His wife, who is a very graceful horsewoman and an earnest supporter of her husband's philanthropic undertakings, was a Miss Schloss, of Chester. Like her husband, she is a fluent platform speaker. Recently she was presiding at a meeting in connection with a Synagogue Needlework Guild, and in the course of some very bright remarks said she had applied to her husband for advice concerning the occupation of the official chair, rules of procedure, etc. but he had not aided her. A kinsman, however, to whom she further applied, gave her the brief and pithy counsel which an eminent public man offered him at the beginning of his career. It was "Stand up, speak up shut up."

REMEMBER!

THAT all the misery and suffering from Rheumatic Aches and Pains can be avoided by a few applications of that famous and world-renowned remedy,

St. Jacobs Oil

which has cured thousands of cases after every other treatment had failed. It acts promptly. It penetrates to the very seat of the disease and removes the cause of pain.

CONQUERS PAIN!

St. Jacobs Oil is sold by all reliable dealers in medicine, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, and all Stomach and Liver Complaints cured by Vogeler's Curative Compound. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in peech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy, P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

RELIANCE WATCH CO.

(Under the immediate Patronage of the Government, the Post Office, &c.)

THE MOST POPULAR WATCHES IN INDIA.

From Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,500.

All Watches Guaranteed 3 to 6 Years.

Novelties of all Descriptions, Muff Chains in Silver and Gold, Bracelets, Rings, etc.

AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

☞ Illustrated Catalogue Free on Application.

Repairs of all descriptions done at the shortest Notice by experienced European Experts.

CHRONOMETERS, A SPECIALITY.

BOMBAY—3-4, Hornby Row. CALCUTTA—14, Radha Bazar.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

CAPTAIN CARTER

From Waziristan Blockade

wires for THREE GUN-METAL WRIST WATCHES Successively

at Rs. **35** each.

From **MAX MINCK & CO.,** Lahore and Simla

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of Debility, Impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual cure of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression or spirits, want of zest and energy, the... practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London N., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of "ZAROBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROBA, The Extraordinary Blood Purifier. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Imparts an added flavour to all Meats, Game, Fish, Soups, &c.

None genuine without the Signature of Lea & Perrins in white across the red label.

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

EST. 1760 JOHN GOSNELL & Co., Ltd., EST. 1760

SOLD EVERYWHERE SOLD EVERYWHERE

CHERRY BLOSSOM AND FAMORA

PERFUME TOILET POWDER SOAP

LONDON (By Appointment to H.M. the Queen.) & PARIS.

Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London

BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by Infants, Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged.

BENGER'S FOOD

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:—

"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider "Benger's Food" incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, etc., Everywhere.

MELLIN'S FOOD

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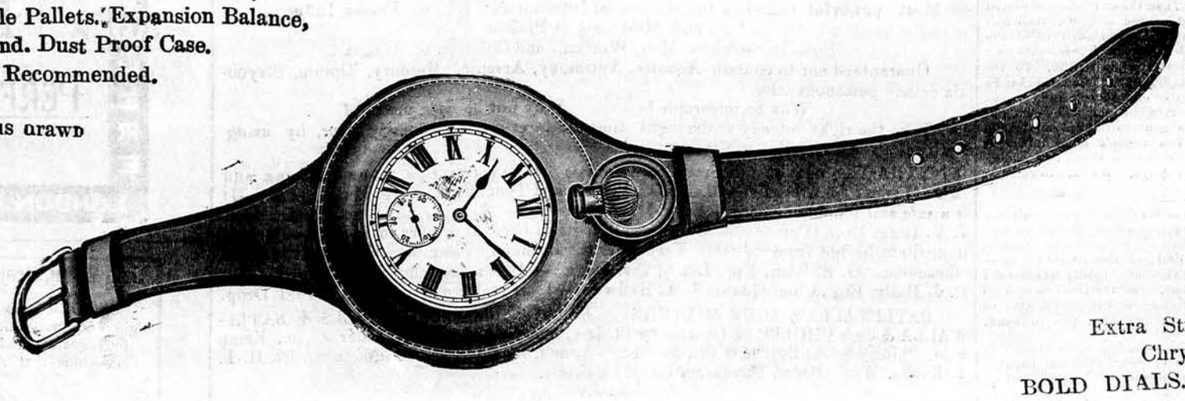

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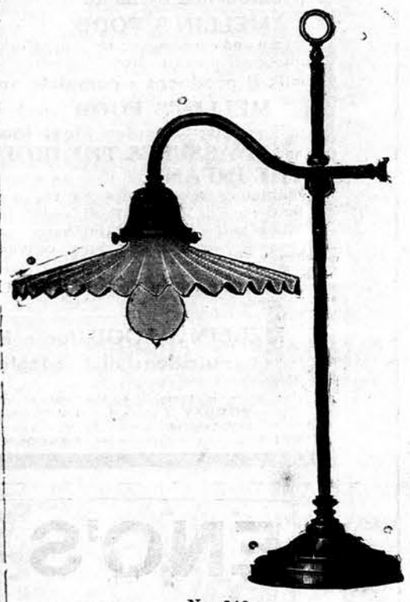

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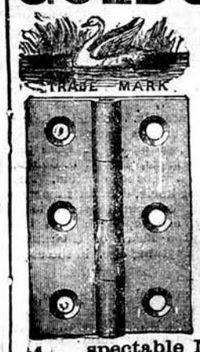

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